Rs. 165 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

13s102

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VII. NO. 1. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS, TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
1st February	Nairn	6853

*The "Manora" has specially erected Hammock accommodation for gentlemen Third Class. Our fares to Marseilles being Rs. 420 and to London Rs. 450.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
13th January	Dumra	8424

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

about.	Steamers	
Nov.	Akbar	East and South Africa.
"	Lichtinge	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
"	Chasa	Karachi Direct.
"	Lleya	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
"	Taroba	East and South Africa.

TO LONDON.

	Steamer	Tons.
	Japan	6052

Rates of Freight and Passage and B. I. sailings may be

NNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

PON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

	Name.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
	H. Nose	8137	22nd Dec 1918	4th Jan. 1919
	Kinai	2045	30th Dec 1918	8th Jan. 1919
	K. Cha	2957	11th Jan. 1919.	16th Jan. 1919.
	G. Melita	3856	4th Jan. 1919.	14th Jan. 1919.
Jan.	Matsu	3856	20th Jan. 1919.	28th Jan. 1919.

For Freight apply to:

K. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.

Rice Building, Rocky Pownt, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA SHOSEN STEAMSHIP Co., LTD.) (Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—16 Gross Tonnage 46,000.

Regular from Bombay to Japan and Marseilles.

(Only Cargoes to Italy and Marseilles.)

Steamer	Gross	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Egyptian Maru	S.	7th Dec.	2nd Jan.	Marseilles
Delphian Maru	M.	14th "	5th "	Japan
Kinfauns Castle Maru	N.	21st "	6th "	"

For freight to

M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.

Ajam Bullard Road, Fort, Bombay.

S OF INK!
MAKE PONS THINK!
and with a bad Ink.
ISLUNDER.
ink of the highest perfection in
making
the benefit.
G. S. RANDLE & CO.
NO. 2.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued,	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023 10 0
Reserve Funds	11,85,950 15

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hajur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK, Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE.

4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£30,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Enskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 20,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learn on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. B. RANDALL, Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 25,050,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAJA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA, Manager.

30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frangtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kalgan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 297, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 40,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakodate	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

P. O. Box No. 389.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the economical Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc. please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS, Bombay and Deccan, 32, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,09,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER, JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co., 112, Perdanade Road, Fort.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 51.

EUCALYPTUS SOAP!

Physicians advise a free use of "EUCALYPTUS OIL" to prevent "Influenza"—then why not be "Influenza Proof" by using our "EUCALYPTUS SOAP."

Price Re. 1 per box of 3 cakes.

Can be had at:—

BOMBAY SWADESHI STORES, The HIND STORES; THACKER & Co., Vadgadi and other CHEMISTS.

THE INDIAN SOAP AND MANTLE WORKS, LIMITED. Matunga, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

One CARD of old shares And Stock Exchange. Apply

THE INTERNATIONAL STORES 320, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C. ALL GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, as two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for fair prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, MANOUVRIER bottleshape in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

C. N. GUNDI, Wholesale Chemist, Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone 11. Telegrams: Gundicus.

JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL

Plain XL Crepe-de Chine

IN

ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES suitable for LADIES DRESSES

AHMED E. ESAALI,

Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

MEHTA & COMPANY

(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)

ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!

Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Co."

INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.

Refer to any Bank

25, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 2285.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.

LEADING HOUSE FOR SILKS.

Our prices for choicest stuff are always the lowest but the recent reductions made in the price of

GEORGETTE NINNONS

beat all records

Cheap bargains also in

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS
PRESENTATION ARTICLES
JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE
MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES

207, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

A Model Life Insurance Company.

This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation.

THIS IS UNIQUE
THIS IS UNPARALLELED

Respectable Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms.

APPLY TO

For Gujarat, MR. J. C. PATEL, Sojitra, Phaipal Taluka, Dt. Kaira, Via Anand.

For Berar & C.P., MESSRS. DESHPANDE & Sons, Akot.

For Deccan, MR. N. G. TOKEKAR, 723, Ravivar Peth, Poona.

For Bombay, The Indian Produce Supplying Agency Ltd., 53, Medows Street, Fort (Bombay.)

BRILLIANT INK TABLETS

Free samples to Merchants and School Masters only.

Highly spoken of by the leading papers. Each tablet gives an ounce of brilliant ink. Price, Diamond Blue-Black, Re. 1-4 per gross (1.44 Tablets). Bright Blue-Black, Annas 15 per gross. Red Ink, Re. 1-0 per gross. Green, Re. 1-4 per gross.

U. C. CHAKRABARTTY,

TARAK CHATTERJI LANE, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1885. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimoniale from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS—New National Portable Typewriters improved model No. 3, Visible, 2 drs. Back spacer and Tab. Weight only 9 lbs. Price including improved 2 piece Travelling Case Rs. 130. Few left. Rebuilt Oliver and Remington Typewriters, look and work like new. Lowest Prices. Remington No. 10, good condition Rs. 245. Underwood No. 3, with B. S. and Tab and 2 drs little-used Rs. 250. Hammond with Back Spacer Rs. 125. Blick No. 7 Portable Rs. 100. Oliver No. 6 Brief 96 Characters Rs. 155. Mercedes Little-used Rs. 225. Williams No. 6, Visible Rs. 85. Remington No. 7 Rs. 110. Remington No. 8 Brief Rs. 125. Remington Gujarati little-used Rs. 225. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, (B), Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: WRITETYPE.

AN OPPORTUNITY for PROVISION MERCHANTS, HOTELS, HOSPITALS, etc.—Just received fresh consignment of Pink and Red Salmon, Essences and various Kinds of canned goods. Folding Iron Beds 5½ ft. by 4½ ft. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & Co., Agents Grace Bros. (India) Ld., 45/47, Century Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BIHAR BLANKETS—Special quality (best Blankets) at Rs. 10/8 First class size 8 by 3 feet Rs. 7; Second class 7½ by 5 feet Rs. 4-8; Medium 7 by 4½ feet Rs. 3-8; for sample full size by V.P.P. J. N. BURMAN & CO., Jamhor (Gaya). 11

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part. Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Assuford Bombay". Telephone 707.

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at MEHTA & Co., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

B. G. DESAI'S MORNING MATRICULATION REVISION CLASS, English, Mathematics, Chanda Ramjee Girls' School, Cowasjee Patel Tank, Bombay 4. Girls admitted. 3818

WANTED—PUPILS for the Violin, Banjo, Piano and Theory, by an English Lady Teacher, A. T. C. M. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 1322, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3825

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all School Subjects, Morning or Evening, at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. For PROSPECTUS apply at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart SHORTHAND TYPIST and GENERAL CLERK. Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. 3823

WANTED—A competent CARDER and SPINNER as Manager of large Spinning and Weaving Mill, salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 14

WANTED—A VETERINARY INSPECTOR on pay of Rs. 200-50 with Rs. 15 conveyance allowance per month; one with Sub-Assistant Surgeon qualifications will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, Baroda. 12

WANTED—A good TANNER for a Tannery Upper India doing good business in Chrome and Bark Tanned Leather. An experienced man with good Technical knowledge preferred. Good salary and free unfurnished quarters for a really capable man. Apply Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8

WANTED—A competent, well qualified and experienced SECRETARY for the Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Lahore, on a salary of Rs. 750 per month, with future prospects. Previous Banking experience necessary. All applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the CHAIRMAN, Punjab National Bank Ltd., Anarkali, Lahore. 3794

WANTED.—An ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, well up in Perspective and Isometric Drawings. Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications. None need apply who is not well up in both the above kinds of Drawing. Please apply sharp with copies of testimonials and specimen of Perspective Drawings of the undersigned. No Application will be considered if received without specimen drawings. The STATE ENGINEER, Alwar, Rajputana.

WANTED, by a first class Indian firm at Karachi, a well experienced and energetic man, well acquainted with routine of export trade in all kinds of Indian products. Salary according to qualifications. Good prospects to a really competent man. Only those thoroughly conversant with the line need apply to Box No. 1328, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3826

WANTED—A competent FITTER, having full knowledge of workshop work, repairs of Agricultural Implements, etc. A MECHANICAL FOREMAN, having full knowledge of Driving Steam Engine and Crude Oil Engine, one who has worked in irrigation schemes preferred. The pay offered to each of the above posts is Rs. 40. Apply to A. S. K. AYENGAR, Superintendent, State Gardens, Junagadh. 3803

SITUATION WANTED.

AN energetic young man desires work during spare hours. Good experience of office routines, accounts, and correspondence. Knows typing and Kanarese too. Apply Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—About 10 cases of TOILET PAPER, each containing 600 packets. For particulars apply to Box No. 1321, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3822

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Old LANCASHIRE BOILER 30 ft. by 7 ft. Rs. 1,600. 8 NHP Portable Steam Engine Rs. 1,800. 22 B.H.P. Bates Gas Engine. THE BHARAT ENGINEERING & CO., Cawnpore. 9

FOR SALE—An IRON FACTORY. A mechanic workshop manufacturing pulleys and flanges, profitable going concern in good condition. Intending purchasers should correspond to Box No. 1285, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3709

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Just Unpacked, Manufacturers' Own Rebuilt L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriters No. 5, Ball Bearing, lightest touch, Equal to new. New M. Covers, Boards and Accessories	225
National Portable No. 3, new, with Case	130
Olivers	

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED—CAPITALIST SLEEPING or WORKING PARTNER to invest Rs. 50,000 or more in a safe and sound business. Full particulars from Box No. 5, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 10.

WANTED—AGENTS and TREASURERS for respectable posts in Persia and Mesopotamia. Rs. 500 security essential. MAYADASS & Co., 119, Frere Road, Bombay. 7

WANTED—A CANVASSER on commission and JOBBING COMPOSITOR, salary Rs. 40; and TREADLE MACHINE MAN, salary Rs. 35. Apply to the Manager, THE ALBION PRINTING WORKS, Padoo Building, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—SOLE AGENTS for each Presidency and Province in India, Burma and Ceylon. Easy, saleable and large-ly used article. Terms very liberal. Apply Box No. 4 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 10.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the Secretary to the Schools Committee and Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Municipal Primary Schools. Salary Rs. 150—10—200 with conveyance allowance of Rs. 25 per month. Graduates with teaching or inspecting experience alone need apply to the CHAIRMAN, SCHOOLS COMMITTEE, Ahmedabad, by 22nd January, 1919.

(Sd.) D. K. BHAVE,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 26th December. 13

THE HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE AND MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the resolution of the shareholders passed in their meeting dated 7th May, 1918, it has been decided to remove the Head Office of the Company from Gujranwala to Bombay. Practically all the shareholders (who have invested almost two lacs of rupees in fully paid up shares of the Society), have agreed to this move, purely in the interest of the Company. If any policyholder has got any objection to this proposal, he should send it to the Managing Director of the Society at Gujranwala, before 10th January, 1919. A very influential Board of Directorate consisting of eminent gentlemen of the Hindu, Parsee and European community, has been formed at Bombay to govern and conduct the business of the Company. 3824

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the draft list of Mahomedans resident in Bombay qualified under the Election Rules published in the Bombay Government Gazette, dated 17th October, 1912, to vote at the election of an additional member of the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, representing the Mahomedan Community in the City of Bombay is prepared and will be available for inspection at the Office of the Collector of Bombay in Town Hall on 31st December, 1918, and following days when this office is open for business between the hours of 12 noon and 5 p.m. A limited number of copies of this draft list will be available for sale on application at a rate of rupee one per copy. All persons whose names are not included in the list and who claim that their names should be entered in the final revised roll and all persons whose names appear in the list and who claim that any alteration or revision should be made in such list, should forward their claims in writing to the Collector of Bombay before the 15th January, 1919 after which date no claims will be considered. All letters submitting claims should be marked on the outside "Electoral Roll."

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 23rd Dec. 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "HEISHIN MARU," having arrived on the 21st December, 1918 from Japan via Singapore, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading in this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning for survey damaged Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.

3, JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best House in Great Britain, France, America and Japan and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.
A trial order solicited.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET-TONED GRAND COTTAGE PIANO BY REICHMANN & CO. (BERLIN), KODAK'S FOLDING AUTOMATIC CAMERA, ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCK, GLASSWARE, PLATEDWARE, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF B. SIMMOND, ESQ., OF B. I. S. N. CO., LTD.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 2nd January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bock No. 58, at 3rd floor Watson Annexe (Hotel near the Yacht Club at Apollo Bunder, the household furniture consisting of sliding dining table, dining chairs, double meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumb-waiter, mirrored sideboard, clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, rich door curtains, Indian hand carved old pier tables, glass door, book cases, sweet-toned solid iron framed Rosewood grand cottage piano by Reichmann and Co. (Berlin), Kodak's folding automatic camera, iron and brass single and double beds, English marble clock, ice box with refrigerator, carpets, Primus No. 4, glasswares, platedware, etc.

The property of B. Simmond Esq., of B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.

The above is on view.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS.

SALE OPPOSITE THE GOODS SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER.

The sale of about 2,000 bales and loose Cotton of the recent fire which occurred at Warehouse No. 5 of the Prince's Dock.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 3rd January, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), opposite the Goods Superintendent's Office, G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder, where the Salvage is removed for sale.

About 2,000 Pull pressed bales and loose Cotton of the recent fire at Warehouse No. 5, Prince's Docks which occurred on 13th November, 1918, comprising of Indian, Bengal, Oomra, Karachi, Western, Tuticorin, P. P. Cotton raws and Coconada (slightly damaged by fire and water).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st Jan., 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22 Medows Street.

SALE OF JAPANESE BRASS SHEETS AND JAPANESE GENUINE WARRANTED ZINC PAINT AND ROLL BELTING.

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 4th day of January, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. Pozalla Shog and Co., Copper and Brass Merchants of Khajoor Chowk.

EX. S.S. "YOROPPA MARU."

1/20: 20 bundles Japanese Brass Sheets of 20 lbs.

AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Hussein Abdul Currim & Co., of Nanabhai Lane, Fort.

EX. S.S. "YENSHIN MARU."

270 Kegs Genuine Warranted White Zinc Paint A Quality made by Nippon Paint Manufacturing Co., of Japan each 28 lbs. net.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery orders.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. A. D. Faraidini and Co. of Calcutta.

1 Roll camel hair belting 4in. by 30ft. last.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st Jan., 1919.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF RED RALLI CHINTZ.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd January, 1919, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 231, Old Police Court Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co., by order of Messrs. M. Mahmood and M. Ahmed Shirazi and on account and risk of Messrs. Mahomed Khalil Shirazi and Co. of Mody Street, Fort:—

20 bales each 25 pieces of 60 yards Red Ralli Chintz in Bond.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.),

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred vis-a-vis with a handsome bay Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF COLOUR.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Saichbhoy Mahomedally and Co. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser:—

10 cases "Ark Brand" Distemper in 5 lbs. packets by Dutton Massey and Co.

2 cases Ultra Marine Blue 112 lbs. in a case.

5 cases blue colour by Louis Burger "C" mark.

1 case super pink colour No. 801 of 112 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 173 CASES OF MATCHES.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Abdoola Alla Rukhia and Co. and on account and risk of Abdool Aziz and Brothers, the following cases of matches which are now lying at Princes and Victoria Dock.

EX. S.S. "CELEBES MARU."

60 cases sulphur matches.

EX. S.S. "KOFOKU MARU."

55 cases sulphur matches.

23 cases sulphur matches.

S.S. "HEISHIN MARU."

20 cases safety matches.

S.S. "HEISHIN MARU."

15 cases safety matches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 1st Jan., 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 25, HUMAUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 1083

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF LARGE BUILDING AND ELECTRIC FANS, LIGHTS, ETC., Belonging to the German Club.

Under instructions from P. S. Meller Esq., Custodian of enemy property Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public Auction on Friday the 17th January, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following materials:—

The materials for removal of the Building formerly known as the German Club and latterly as the volunteer Club, situated at Ropeda Sea Face (near Marine Lines Station).

Electric Lights, and also Fans and Gas Lights, and cooking Stoves, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st January, 1919.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY.

23, Churchgate Street.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MUNICIPAL AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF DUBBER STONE TILES, CONCRETE, ETC., ETC.

Sale on THURSDAY, 2nd January, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon (near Police Station), Dockyard Road, in the compound's bill of Seth Duwarkadas Gordhandas:—

Such as Dubber stone, tiles, concrete, wooden door window, bamboo, old motor tyres, iron pipes, tenges, tank, further pipes, bullock cart, etc., etc.

A gentleman's property also will be sold by Auction:—

Riding mare, baby pony's saddle, carbide lamps, motor horn, battery fan.

One lot of electric battery, etc.

Property on view.

Goods must be removed in 8 days.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY.
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1235.

WEEKLY SALE.
SALE ON FRIDAY THE 3rd INSTANT.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, very valuable and substantial latest designed artistic Household and other furniture, such as dining tables, dining chairs, almirahs, side boards, dumb waiters, silk tapestry lined drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, easy chairs, chests of drawers, dressing and washing tables, bedroom selected iron beds, teapoys, rich crockery ware and porcelain-ware, etc., etc.,

2 cases chocolates.

4 Dozen Pick axes.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st January, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT
A GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTION
OVER THE PHONE
By Max Linder
PICTURESQUE BRITTANY
Pathecolor Travel
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
Miss Pearl White
in
Pathe's Greatest and Best Serial
THE HOUSE OF HATE
Episodes 7th & 8th
TWO GUN GUSSIE
Comic by Luke
TIME—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.
MATINEE—Every Sat. and Sun. at 5 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW—Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.
"Always a Good Show."

The Last Instalments
OF THE TWO GRAND SERIALS
THE
"Exploits of Elaine"
AND THE
"Mystery of the Double Cross"
The unravelling of the greatest and the most stupendous mysteries of the world will be seen in these wonderful Serials.
Elaine will be seen liberated from untold sufferings.
NEXT WEEK
ANOTHER GRAND SERIAL
"The Hidden Hand"
Wednesday 1st January being Public Holiday Special Prize Matinee at 5-15 and Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and Nightly at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
NEW ALAHMBRA
CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
TELEPHONE No. 2417.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Happy New Year
Ring out the Old—Ring in the New—with a gladsome, joyous Evening To-Night at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
All the Four Shows—5-30, 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)—
are bound to be overflowingly full.
The Special New Year Programme will buoy you up for the peaceful prosperous 1919 that you usher in to-day.
"THE HILLCREST MYSTERY"
(5 parts 5,000 feet)
is a charming Pathe' Story of how true Love and Innocence and Peace are "Rung in"—how fell perfidy, hideous treachery are being "Rung out". Mrs. Vernon Castle bids you her last farewell in this Drama, assuredly her very best effort in the Cinema line.
The Programme comprises the latest Gaumont Gazette and a thundering Wild Comic Film in 2 parts.
The Royal Procession—A very striking Special Film, showing the Royal Procession through the streets of London, will be shown this Evening.
Special Prize Matinee Show to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Best Wishes for the Happy Year of Grace—1919,
To all well-wishers and Patrons of the
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus).
Spend a hearty delightful Evening, to-day, and commence your New Year in the proper mood.
The supremely engrossing Detective Social Photo-play by Pathe Freres,
"THE RED CIRCLE"
OR
"THE MARK OF MYSTERY"
running its semi-final Week gives you an hour and a half of Merriment, Enjoyment and Excitement as you seldom get in any other Film. The internationally popular Beth Garland is absolutely at the zenith of her powers this Week.
Come, this Evening, with your family. The Programme is a Select New Year Bill with a Universal Screen Magazine and a roaring Longcome Lake Comedy.
Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day at 3-30, & 5-15 p.m. (S. T.). Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

FOUR MORE JEWELS
IN THE DIADEM OF GLORY
OF
The Universal Film Manufacturing Comp
THE CO-RESPONDENT
with Elaine Hammerstein
PRICE OF A GOOD TIME
with Mildred Harris
THE DOCTOR AND THE WOMAN
with Mildred Harris
KAISER—THE BEAST OF BERLIN
with Rupert Julian.
Past Successes
THE SIRENS OF THE SEA
with Louise Lovely
PAY ME
with Dorothy Phillips
MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY
with Florence La Badie.
For Bookings apply to:—
The Universal Film Manufacturing Company
HEERA HOUSE, SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
ANOTHER FINE HOLIDAY PROGRAMME
START THE NEW YEAR WELL.
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Popular Pictures
BEFITTING THE OCCASION.
BEST WISHES TO PATRONS FOR A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

Prof. DEVAL'S
Great Indian Circus
LOCATION:
MASTAN TANK, BELASIS ROAD.
Performance nightly—at 9-30.
2 Performances
on Wednesday & Thursday
Matinee at 4-30 and Nightly at 9-30.
RATES OF ADMISSION
Rs. 3, 2, 1, & As. 8 only.
PROF. V. D. DEVAL, Proprietor. K. M. VELANKAR, Manager.

NEW ALANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT
SPECIAL NEW YEAR PROGRAMME.
One of the Greatest Ver... ever staged
"MONEY"
"ONEY"
A PLAY THAT WILL APPEAL TO EVERY.
"MONEY" deals with of the burning problems of the struggle between capital and labour—as of the working classes and the of their grievances.
"MONEY" tells gripping story—it is keen intersection furnishes thrill upon thrill.
ALSO
PICTORIALS.
Charlie ughied
Pre-War Featuring
CHARLIE PLIN.
3 Shows Nightly 7-45 & 10-30.
PRICES
Thi 5-15.
LOOK OUT—NEW SERIAL

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FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!

Nobody's Safe

from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher.

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

have already been the means of saving many a life.

SOLE AGENTS:

LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co.,

CUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

FOR

Influenza, Ague or Fever of any kind

Keep with you a tin of Our—

JWARANTAK PILLS

We recommend them to be an unfailing remedy.

They will help you or your neighbour in case of an Attack.

Price—Re. 1 for a tin with 40 Pills,

VAIDYA SHASTRI

MAHISHANKER GOVINDJI,

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

Jamnagar—KATHIAWAR.

Branch Office—

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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...HIVAJI (1638)

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... Home Ruler must buy it.

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Postage extra.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 31.

Unsettled conditions in north-west India are spreading eastward and have resulted in nearly general snowfall in Kashmir and local rain in north and Central Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, North Rajputana. The chief amounts are:—Sonamarg 3 inches, Madras one, Shrinagar three-quarters, Rawalpindi, Khushab, Hyderabad (Sind) a quarter.

Forecast:—Some extension of rain into east Punjab, United Provinces and Central India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 31st December 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rain has fallen locally in the north Punjab, Rawalpindi reporting 0.24 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity has risen generally and is now in excess in the west Punjab. Day temperature has fallen rapidly and is in moderate or considerable defect except in the East Punjab, where it remains above normal. Night temperature is above the average throughout.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is higher, but is still in slight defect. Temperature is slightly above normal both by day and night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.11 in. of rain and very light showers have fallen in Sind. Skies have nearly cleared in Sind, but continue moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is above normal in Sind and west Rajputana, but is below it in east Rajputana. Day temperature is lower in the area of rainfall, but continues in moderate excess elsewhere. Night temperature is moderately above the average except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded except in the extreme west of Kathiawar where only light cloud is present. Humidity continues in defect in Central India West, but has risen elsewhere and is above normal in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Both day and night temperatures are moderately above the average except at Bhuj and the coast stations in Kathiawar; the excess in the latter amounts to 11 deg. at Deesa and 13 deg. at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal at several stations. Day temperature is above the average throughout; the excess is moderate in the western half of the division, where night temperature is also above normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and night temperature are generally above the average. Day temperature is also in excess at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air continues drier than usual in the north-western districts. Day temperature is slightly above the average in the northern half of the division; night temperature is in slight excess in the South Bombay Deccan and in considerable excess in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent districts of Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in the north Punjab, north-east Rajputana and Sind. The shallow depression that lay over Kathiawar persists and appears to have shifted to a more easterly position. Weather is unsettled and moderate to heavy cloud persists over the greater part of the reporting area. Temperature is high throughout the 24 hours to the north of latitude 20 deg. N. except in Sind and the west Punjab, where it is in defect during the day.

An extension of rainfall appears probable in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the neighbouring districts of Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a m., on TUESDAY, the 31st of December, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Jan. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Jan. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th)	85.8	51.2	76	..	3.20	—1 37
Jask	73.0	56.1	69	..	0.58	—0.90
Do	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	72.8	64.9	64	..	1.52	+0.52
Do	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	61.7	49.5	91	..	0.08	—0.27
Rawalpindi	57.3	42.6	93	0.24	2.03	+0.74
Lahore	59.1	48.3	92	0.08	0.34	—0.12
Hissar	76.4	46.6	87	..	0.02	—0.31
Ambala	75.7	49.1	75	..	1.06	+0.18
Delhi	70.7	51.1	73	..	0	—0.56
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	76.5	51.8	65	..	0	—0.42
Mainpuri	75.1	51.7	74	..	0	—0.59
Jhansi	82.6	52.8	54	..	0.98	+0.54
Cawnpore	78.8	51.5	83	..	0.04	—0.54
Allahabad	77.7	50.5	78	..	0.06	—0.54
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	70.5	51.0	67	0.02	0.14	—0.08
Karachi	77.3	58.0	82	0.03	0.40	+0.22
Ajmer	80.8	55.8	61	..	0	—0.44
Jaipore	80.2	53.1	59	..	0	—0.37
Kotah	83.6	54.0	49	..	0.28	—0.08
Mount Abu	75.0	54.4	36	..	0	—0.35
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	82.8	55.5	80	..	0	—0.13
Dwarka	84.0	61.2	65	..	0	—0.08
Veraval	81.9	63.6	64	..	0	—0.32
Rajkot	93.0	59.2	49	..	0	—0.25
Bhavnagar Para	91.8	62.0	56	..	0	—0.24
Surat	91.9	65.9	80	..	0	—0.26
Ahmedabad	91.6	64.8	42	..	0	—0.16
Deesa	91.7	62.2	54	..	0	—0.16
Neemuch	83.6	51.6	47	..	0.05	—0.31
Indore	85.4	62.2	43	..	0.28	—0.43
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.9	49.5	71	..	1.30	+0.48
Saugor	84.9	53.4	51	..	0.88	—0.14
Hoshangabad	84.1	53.4	60	..	2.17	+1.13
Khandwa	91.6	57.5	44	..	0.02	—0.79
Akola	91.6	61.5	35	..	1.52	+0.59
Amrsotl	88.6	63.1	39	..	1.04	+0.55
Nagpur	85.5	54.7	58	..	2.21	+0.93
Chanda	88.3	50.8	56	..	0.33	—0.05
Raipur	84.5	53.5	52	..	0.71	+0.06
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.2	72.3	85	..	0.09	—0.41
Ratnagiri	85.7	72.3	67	..	3.41	+2.66
Marmugao	88.7	..	81	..	3.09	+1.85
Karwar	92.1	69.8	85	..	4.58	+2.61
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.9	61.2	31	..	0.08	—0.78
Ahmednagar	87.1	62.3	47	..	0.55	—0.75
Poona	86.3	62.9	50	..	1.16	+0.11
Sholapur	87.8	68.0	68	..	1.41	+0.04
Bijapur	85.4	62.0	68	..	0.39	—0.82
Belgaum	84.2	59.4	58	..	4.28	+2.47
Aurangabad	87.1	56.1	42	..	1.07	+0.13
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.2	56.7	68	..	2.33	+1.60
Hyderabad	81.3	58.5	68	..	2.79	+1.83
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.9	70.8	70	..	6.60	+3.25
Calicut	86.8	69.6	88	..	12.79	+6.82
Cochin	89.8	72.8	67	..	9.51	+1.58
Colombo	86.9	74.1	93	..	9.13	—9.17
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.1	64.3	91	..	16.65	+10.67
Bellary	84.2	59.7	70	..	6.01	+3.86
Cuddapah	86.8	65.1	80	..	5.90	—1.44
Madras	82.8	71.8	86	..	49.75	+30 48
Bangalore	80.5	59 0	79	..	7.41	+4.24
Coimbatore	84	62.2	85	..	11.92	+7.27
Trichinopoly	86	69.8	84	..	18.59	+5.31
Nungapatam	82.8	73 0	89	0.02	42.15	+14 47

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York Dec. 26th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	.. ..	12,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	.. ..	24,000
,, to Continent	.. ..	Nil
Futures at New York Jan.	.. ..	29.70
,, ,, Mar.	.. ..	28.50
,, ,, May	.. ..	27.75
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	32.70
,, Orleans	.. ..	31.25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	.. ..	29.30
,, Mar.	.. ..	28.30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. ..	19d
Demand Bills	.. ..	4.75.80
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	10[illegible]

BOMBAY MARKET.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Dec. 31st—5-30 p m

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80 ..	78 0 0	11 5 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30 ..	76 0 0	11 4 0
,, Karachi Bazzar ..	76 0 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	11 0 0	13 8 0
,, Cawnpore ..	11 0 0	13 8 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore ..	13 8 0	13 8 0
Linseed Brown Bold ..	13 0 0	13 8 0
,, Thin ..	12 10 0	13 1 0
Teelseed White 85-15 ..	100 0 0	.. ..
,, Gajar 75.25 ..	85 0 0	.. ..
,, Gajar 50.50 ..	90 0 0	.. ..
,, Black ..	85 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White ..	15 12 0	16 5 0
Groundnus ..	97 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed ..	7 4 0	.. ..
Barley ..	4 8 0	7 8 0
Castorseed ..	70 0 0	14 0 0
Forwards)	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	8 7 9	
Linseed May ..	14 6 3	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 31st.

	Rs. per 1-6. As. as. p
Davids No. 10	1 1 4
Shapurji No. 10	1 0 4
Simplex No. 10	0 15 8
Curimbhais No. 12½	1 1 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 14 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 31st.

	Mark Rates:
Bank Telegraphs ..	5 15½
Bank Demand	6 1
Doc. Acceptance 8 m/s.	5 6½
Fcs. Demand	193½
American Dollars	279
Hongkong ,,	226½
Shanghai	348½
Japan	167
Singapore	157½

Market Steady.

BANK OF INDIA.

The profit of the Bank of India Ltd., for the year ended 31st December, 1918, including the sum of Rs. 35,878-9-6, brought forward amounts to Rs. 10,51,428-11-11. Provision for Income Tax, Super-Tax and Excess Profits Tax for the year will absorb Rs. 2,31,422, and the payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, made on the 30th June, 1918, absorbed a further sum of Rs. 2,50,000. The balance now available for distribution is Rs. 1,70,007-11-11. The directors propose:—To pay a final dividend, for the half year ended 31st December, 1918, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the paid up capital of Rs. 50 lacs, and to give a bonus to shareholders of Re. 1 per share equal to a further 2 per cent. per annum, making 12 per cent., for the year. These payments will be free from Income Tax, and will absorb Rs. 3,50,000. To place Rs. 1,11,315 to the Reserve Fund, and to carry forward to the next account the balance Rs. 1,08,092-11-11 subject to a substantial donation to the Bank's Provident Fund and the payment of a bonus to the staff of the Bank.

In addition to the above there is a sum of Rs. 1,88,685, being the surplus sale proceeds of a portion of the Bank's landed property, which amount, together with the sum of Rs. 1,11,315, previously referred to, will be placed to the Reserve Fund raising that fund from Rs. 12 lacs to Rs. 15 lacs. The audited Balance Sheet which will shortly be published will disclose, as usual, an exceedingly strong and satisfactory financial position, the cash on hand and with Bankers amounting to Rs. 119 lacs, whilst the Bank's Investments in Treasury Bills and Government Securities amount to about Rs. 60 lacs.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th Dec. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.942 inches
Temperature of Air	77.9 ,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.7 ,,
Dew Point	68.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.744 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	5.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.2 ,,
Minimum do.	71.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE EESE, SW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	110 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

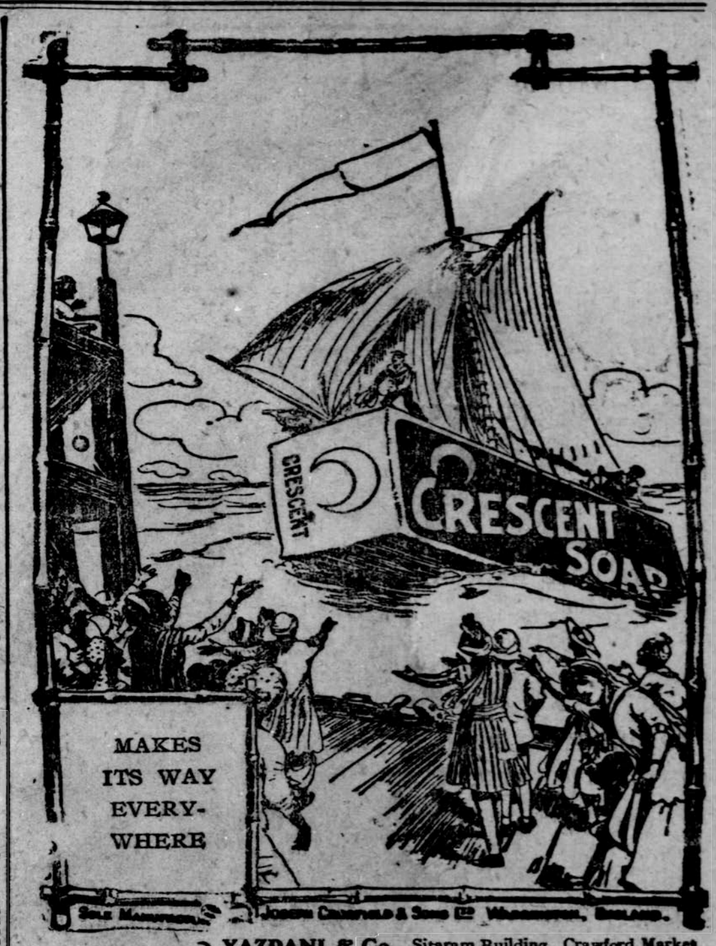
The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Dec.					Dec.				
Tues.	31	m	9	27	25	31	m	4	2	8
	Jan.		10	46a	27	1 Jan.	3	46a	16	5
Wed.	1	m	10	15	25	10	m	4	47	10	11
			11	29a	28	8		4	24a	15	10
Thur.	2	m	11	0	26	4	m	5	28	13	4
			11	56a	29	2		5	1a	12	5
Fri.	3	m	11	43	16	9	m	6	0	15	10
								5	37a	15	4
Sat.	4	m	0	31	29	6	m	6	42	12	6
			0	28a	27	0		6	13a	15	9
Sun.	5	m	1	7	29	5	m	7	19	13	7
			1	9a	27	0		6	51a	15	11
Mon.	6	m	1	43	19	3	m	7	57	17	4
			1	54a	26	9		7	33a	16	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Dec. 31 (Tuesday)	Sunrise	7h 12m	Sunset 5h. 1m
Jan. 1 (Wednesday)	,,	7h 12m	,, 5h. 2m
,, 2 (Thursday)	,,	7h 12m	,, 5h. 2m
,, 3 (Friday)	,,	7h 13m	,, 5h. 3m
,, 4 (Saturday)	,,	7h 13m	,, 5h 3m
,, 5 (Sunday)	,,	7h 13m	,, 5h. 4m
,, 6 (Monday)	,,	7h. 13m	,, 5h. 5m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 12th Jan. 2h. 7m. 54.8m p.m.; First quarter 9d. 4h. 25.8m p.m.; Full Moon 16d 2h 14.4m p.m.; Last quarter 23d. 7h 52 0m. p.m.



BOMBAY CHIEF DEALERS

YAZDANI & Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market
ABDOOL AZIZ & Bros., Vadgadi
L. MOTIRAM & Sons, Abdool Rehman Street,
ESOOFALLY DAWOODBHOY & SONS, 198, Bapu Khote Street, Null Bazar

TYABALLI RASOOLBHOY, JUBBULPORE

SOLE IMPORTERS for Sind Baluchistan and the Punjab

A. HAJI DOSSUL & SONS, KARACHI.

Our New Consignment for 1919

CONSISTS OF
Silk pieces for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Silk socks and stockings.
INDIAN CURIOS
Imitation flowers,
Bedroom slippers,
Rubber lined neck-ties.
Etc., etc., etc.,

WE HAVE REAL BARGAINS TO OFFER.

Japanese Fine Arts,

ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK
BOMBAY

PAY US A VISIT TO-DAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only (13s. 4d). Postage extra. Dr. KALIDIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot Kathiawar, India.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure s... failing memory, brain fag, inca... inclination for work, study o... general debility and all results ... and dissipation. In cases of pr... age and weariness after slight ... Pearls effect a wonderful and ... raculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, ...
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, ...
V. P. Charges, annas ...

SOLE AGENTS ...
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & ... COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

C. HOGILAL & CO.
MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

— Importers of White and Black Marble Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for Floors, Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles, Polishing Materials Cement, etc.

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Tel. A44 "Pashing," Bombay.

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Best English Lathes from 6' to 28'
Heavy type Planing Machines.
Pulley Turning Lathes
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
Robinson's Wood Planing Machines.
Wooden Lathes.
Derrick's Crane.
Wheel Cutting Machines.
Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard English Make.
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins & Cotton Presses.
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Paxman's Steam Engine of 300 B.H.P.

For further particulars and prices apply to:

E. K. PALIA & CO.
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excel in the art of
Glazing Shirts and Collars
TO PERFECTION
AND
DRY-CLEANING
is their SPECIALITY

A trial will convince.

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HAIR OILS

Prepared by a special scientific process, so that they keep FRESH and SWEET in the hottest climates. They are distinctly ANTI-SEPTIC and their use eradicates Scurf and Dandruff. They form an ideal Brilliantine, without its greasy and drying effects, rendering the Hair SOFT, SILKY and GLOSSY.

ZARINA
RED ROSE HAIR OIL

The favourite hair dressing of the day. Delicately perfumed with the otto of virgin roses.

ZARINA
JASMINE HAIR TONIC

A golden, crystalline liquid for the hair fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower. The pet of the Ladies.

ZARINA
WHITE ROSE HAIR OIL

A dainty and colourless preparation. Very popular with all lovers of the white rose flower.

ZARINA
COCOANUT HAIR OIL

Made from selected fruits and purified Never turns rancied and beats all other preparations of its kind in the market. Perfumed with otto of roses.

ZARINA
OTTO WHITE VIOLET HAIR OIL

The hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed, and made to satisfy the most fined and delicate taste

ZARINA
CANTHARIDINE TONIC HAIR OIL

A speciality of the firm, containing the active principles of Cantharis vesicatoria, and far surpassing like prepartions made from the tincture. A boon to all those whose hairs are falling out, and the secret of many a luxuriant growth of hairs. A trial will convince the most sceptical.

PREPARED ONLY BY

MADON SONS & Co.

CHEMISTS

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

CHAPMAN'S TRUSS ENABLES NATURE TO RE-UNITE TORN EDGES OF THE RUPTURE

Because it uplifts the rupture to its proper position, unites the edge of the break and making 30 to ... cure sure where truss is constantly and permanently kept. A RUPTURE SUFFERER usually finds great relief by holding the rupture with his hand. The CHAPMAN TRUSS is designed to act exactly as the human hand does. It lifts up the Hernia, holds it in position and is comfortable all the time. OUR TRUSS IS CONSTRUCTED according to the thorough anatomical and scientific knowledge and it ensures an upward lift under all circumstances.

GEO. CHAPMAN & CO., Specialists.

5, Sandhurst Rd. Girgaum, Bombay.

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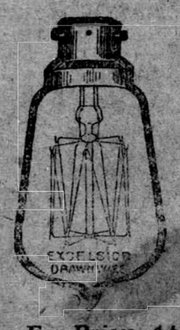

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For Prices Apply :

THE IMPERIAL ELECTRIC & TRADING Co.

HORNBY ROAD—BOMBAY.

and at Byculla General Stores, Byculla Bridge.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 31.

S. S. Dunera—Fish—Vladevostock, Nov. 29.
S. S. Palitana—Holysake—Busreh, Dec. 20.
S. S. Heishin Maru—Ikuno—Kobe, Dec. 1.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

S. S. Zira—Woodget—Calcutta, etc.
S. S. Hejaz—Lewis—Kobe, etc.
S. S. Japan—Rowe—London, etc.
S. S. Clan Maclean—Gourlay—Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer City of Lincoln for Liverpool, etc.
Steamer Scindia for Liverpool, etc.
Steamer Chusang for Shanghai, etc.

S. S. Dunera :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s China mail steamer Dunera, 3,420 tons, Captain R. P. Fish, arrived in harbour yesterday from Vladivostock via Moji, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Colombo, which port she left on 29th November, with mail, a general cargo, 65 cabin and 721 deck passengers.

S. S. Palitana :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Palitana, 1,394 tons, Captain T. V. Holysake, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi, which port she left on 20th December, with a general cargo, 16 cabin and 150 deck passengers.

S. S. Heishin Maru :—The N. Y. Kaisha's steamer Heishin Maru, 1,914 tons, Captain K. Ikuno, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe via Moji, Singaporo and Colombo, which port she left on December 1st, with a general cargo.

S. S. Zira—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Zira, 1,302 tons, Captain H. Woodget, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta via Malbar Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Hejaz :—The B. I. S. No Co.'s China mail steamer Hejaz, 2,483 tons, Captain E. R. Lewis, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Japan :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Japan, 3,836 tons, Captain S. N. Rowe, will sail to-morrow from the Bombay harbour for London via Aden, Suez, Port Said and Middlesborough, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Maclean :—The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, 3,082 tons, Captain J. B. Gourlay, will sail to-morrow from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers per the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Japan, Captain S. N. Rowe, leaving Bombay on 2nd January, 1919, for London :—

Mr. Wm. Beattie, Capt. Moore Bennet, Mr. Caldwell, Mrs. J. A. Cameron, Dr. C. Somerton Clark, Mrs. Easden, Mr. H. V. Eastwell, Dr. and Mrs. Elwin, Mr. R. F. Gibson, Mrs. Gibson and 2 infants, Mr. P. Gillings, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Jas. Lamb, Capt. and Mrs. Marden and 2 infants, Mr. McInroy, Mr. J. R. McNiven, Commander C. W. and Mrs. Ramsay and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rennie, Mr. J. Rutland, Mr. and Mrs. B. Simmonds, Miss Simmonds, Mrs. H. F. L. Taylor, Miss E. R. Taylor, Miss M. Taylor, Mrs. Tucker, Mr. J. Winter, Mr. and Mrs. Wright and 2 infants, Mr. T. H. and Mrs. Jarvis, child and infant, Miss Ward, Mr. W. and Mrs. Brown and infant, Mr. Foy, Mr. Jas. Howard, Miss A. Giffard, Miss B. Giffard, Mrs. Hailes, Mr. G. B. Symons, Mr. W. C. Heywood and Mr. Vincent.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mandala with the outward Mails of the 12th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Saturday next.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 31st December, 1918.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.					
A.	Solvig Skogland	2454	Marseilles	N F	Bird & Co
B.	Kofuku Maru	3385	Japan	2-1-19	O S Kaisha
C & R.	Clan Maclean	3083	Liverpool	1-1-19	J F. & Co
G	Lhasa	960	N F	N F	D R I M
H	Ichang	1228	N F	14-12-18.	D R I M
K	Fooksang	1937	N F	N F	Shaw Wallace & Co
M	Hws Duffrin.	99	N F	N F	D R I M
O	Obunsang	1406	N F	N F	M M & Co
P	St. Geran (Brig)	290	Mauritius	N F	M B Kaisha
Q	City of Lincoln	3788	N F	N F	J Finlay & C
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Fanestrand	2120			Cox Shipping Agency
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Irrawadi	634	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Netravati	699	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Oporto	460	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Ponani	552	N F	N F	B S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Media	3410	Liverpool	4-1-19	K Nix & Co on
2	Olympia	3272	Liverpool	N F	W & A Graham & Co
3	Saigon Maru	2771	Marseilles	30-12-19	O s Kaisha
4	Celebes Maru	4267	Kobe	5-1-19	O S Kaisha
5	Bahrein	1403	Aden	2-1-19	T Morrison & Co
6	Kosoku Maru	3003	Kobe	2-1-19	N Y Kaisha
7	Beats of Djember	4470		2-1-19	T M & Co
9	Kowelt	2393	Jeddah	N F	T Morrison & Co
10	Scindia	3253	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
12	Kenkon Maru No. 3	2257		N F	H S Shustary & Co
16	Shushtar	1718	Suez	N F	P G S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
3	St. Albans	2538	London	31-12-18	R I M
4	Van Helmukuk	1836	N F	N F	R I M
6	Jehangir	3361	N F	N F	R I M
7	Mutlah	3156	N F	30-12-18	R I M
8	Nagoya	4250	N F	N F	M M & C
9	Prosper	1876	Busra	N F	D R I M
10	Syria	4216	Busrah	2-1-19	M M & Co
10a	Offside Chakdara	1581	N F	29-12-18	N F. M M & Co
12	Japan	3806	London	2-1-19	M M & Co
12a	Hanyang	1207	China		R I M
13	N E Chaklang	1813		N F	R I M
13a	S E Edward Barry	1125	Muscat	23-12	N F. D R I M
14	Koranna	2267	Busra	N F	R I M
15	Calcutta	3597	N F	31-12-18	N F. D R I M
17	Vasna	4070	N F	N F	M M & Co
	Jetty Ural	1325	Aden	20-12 3-1-19.	T M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 31st December, 1918, was 30.165 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according gas the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 ... Standard Time, the ship's barometer ... should be increased by .010 inch for ... feet of the height to make it ... the observatory barometer.

MAN'S CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In Bombay and other towns some imposters who try to pass off as Sadhus, roam abot the town taking with them five-footed or two-tongued cows uttering the words "Sanker, Shanker." The additional limbs on such cows are not natural but are artificial, and they thus impose on the gullible pubc, most of whom are some kind-hearted indus and Parsis, who give the impostersmoney and clothes. The additional lib which is artificial is ingrafted into the body of the cows after cutting the foot or tague of a live calf which undergoes indescribble torture and agony and dies a lingeringleath. In some cases the cows also meet wit death whilst the artificial parts are beingingrafted. The proof of such artificial lims lies in the fact if the extra parts are touchd with a pin or any sharp instrument th cows do not feel any pain. The Mahuva Gaurakhshak Sabha has thrown good lig on such a barbarous practice. It is to be hoped that sensible persons will refrain fro encouraging such sham "sadhus." If the pple do not encourage such imposters theywould be doing a world of good to the poordumb creatures who at present undergosuch tortures mostly owing to the ignoranc of misguided philanthropists. I earnestl appeal to the public, the societies for theprevention of cruelties to an(mals and the uthorities to drag such "budmashes" to courtwhich will effectively put a stop to such babarities once for all.

Thanking you for your kindness in sparing me he space.—Yours, etc.

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.
Bomby Humanitarian League,
309, hroff Bazaar, Bombay-2.

CLAIMS FOR PASSAGES.

APLICATIONS FROM OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 30.

The following have agreed to serve as members of the Passage Committee appointedto decide claims for passages from officers serving at headquarters of the Governmen of India., viz., the Hon. Major Genera W. R. Edwards, I.M.S., the Hon. Mr. H Sharp and Brigadier-General Holdich. Aplications from officers serving under the Gcernment of India elsewhere than at headquarters will be dealt with by the local Adminitration in whose jurisdiction they are wcking.

AHMADYA ANJUMAN HIMAYAT ISLAM.

VOLUNTEERS FOR PROPAGANDA WORK.

A correspondent wires from Lahore, dated Decemer 30 :—

The fifth anniversary of the Ahmadya Anjuman Himayet Islam concluded on the 27th. A special meeting of the members was calledon 28th with reference to the resolution for starting several Islamic missions in India and abroad. Nearly fifty gentlemen of positin and distinction volunteered their servics for the purpose, among whom the names of the following leaders of the communit may be mentioned :—M. I. Moulvi Ahmdal, President of the Ahmadya Anjuman, Himayat Islam; Khan Saheb Moulvi Ghulmhussain Khan, Vice-President of the Anjuman, Nawabzada Mohad Salim Khan Terri Moulvi Saddarudin, Principal of Muslim High School, Sahibzada Abduljabbashah, late uler, Badshah Sawat, N. W. Frontier. Dr. Mirza Yaqub Beg, Secretary of Anjuman, Abdul Hamid Khan, Moulvi Mohamad Yaqub Khan, Mian Zahur Ahmad and Dr. Isma Ullah.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 30.

The Indian Expeditionary Forces Casualty List No. 811 British Officers :—Killed Major B. J. Haslam, R.E., (previously reported missing). Wounded :—Lieutenan T. B. Chaberry, I.A.

WONDERFUL SPECIFIC FOR

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure

by which Diabetic patients suffering from any long standing period and given up by English and Indian Physicians, are radically cured of their disease, is distributed

GRATIS

to diabetic patients in Benares daily.

Outdoor Patients have to pay Rs. 10-8 for the specific of four weeks' use, three weeks' Rs. 9-5, two weeks' 6-5 and for one week's Rs. 3-4. Full amount will be refunded in case of failure. Though it not fallible still it is written for the satisfaction of patients.

The specific is to be taken for 4 to 12 weeks according to constitution.

Ingredients are VEGETABLES and HERBS only and free from opium or any poisonous substance or hot effect.

It is guaranteed that no relapse of Diabetes appears after recovery till the end of their lives, whether they stop in Benares for 4 to 12 weeks or they take the specific at their home.

Improvement appears on the very first day of commencing the specific.

Testimonials are sent free.

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Benares City, U. P., India. 1

WOOD-MILNE

SECURITY.

Unerring instinct makes the eagle build its nest in a spot inaccessible to its enemies. In its rocky eyrie it is safe from surprise or danger. The motorist would do well to provide against the greatest danger of the road—skidding—by fitting

Wood-Milne
(BRITISH-MADE)
Motor Tyres

The staggered "Gruvrib" Pattern is a perfect non-skidding device, acting in both directions, forward or lateral, and combined with the great strength of the Wood-Milne Tyre, is a sure guarantee of safety. Fitted out with Wood-Milnes you need have no fear of winter road conditions.

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(Incorporated in England)
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Calcutta : 19-21, Bow Bazaar S...

WOOD-MILNE

TELE. ADDRESS : THOUGHTS. | P... No.

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all kinds of intermittent FEVER SURE and SPEEDY RADICAL cur...

The best Plague Preventive ever introduced by Dr. ADAM...
It is purely a Vegetable Extract and undoubtedly the very b... Specific in the Market, also acts like magic equally with child... as well as adults.

SOLD AT—

M. T. MADON & Co. CR...

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS.
BOMBAY ...
Prompt attention for V. P. ...

XMAS PRESENTS

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SCARVES
OPERA CLOAKS
SARIS.

Fancy Xmas & New Year Bazar

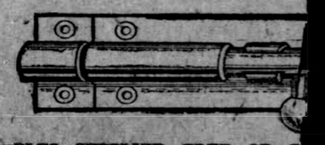
B. D. GUPTA, B. A.

Opp. French Motor Co.
NEW QUEENS ROAD, BOMBAY

C. B. 509.

GENUINE CONGO...

BOLT



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Missing Page

1 JANUARY 1919

5 TO 6

HOURS

RVICES

Indian Civil Service, Settlement Officer, Jammu and Kashmir State; Mrs. Clare Street, Bombay; Miss Ethel Swaine, Secretary, Ranchi; Ladies' Committee of St. John Ambulance Association; R. V. Symons, District Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay; Hon. Mr. Maung Po Tha, Head Broker, Messrs. Steel Brothers, Burma; E. Thompson, Indian Telegraph Department; Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. C. Thompson, I.M.S., Superintendent, Presidency Jail, Bengal; R. Todd, Agent M. and S. M. Railway; Mrs. Alice Todhunter, Ladies' War Depot, Madras War Fund; J. W. Tomb, Chief Sanitary Officer, Asansol Mines, Board of Health; D. B. Trevor, Officiating Traffic Manager, N.-W. Railway; Hon. Mr. Lim Chintson, Merchant, Burma; Honorary Major J. W. Turner, Inspector of Explosives with Government of India; Mrs. Georgina Jean Elizabeth, in charge of the Rangoon Depot of Comforts for Troops, Burma; C. A. Walpole, Manager, Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Mohammerah, Persian Gulf; Reverend G. Williams, Editor, War Journal, United Provinces; G. Worsley, I.C.S., Commandant, Border Military Police, Dehra Ghazi Khan, Punjab.

TO BE M.B.E.

Ebrahim Ahmed alias Beshwe Mya, Wolfram Mine and Rice Mill Owner, Burma; Mrs. Juliet Alexander, United Provinces; Amritstead Deputy Superintendent Carriage and Wagon Department, N.-W. Railway; Shaikh Mahbub Baksh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Soneput, Punjab; R. T. Barker, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi; Mrs. Betty Beachcroft, Lady Carmichael's War Fund, Bengal; Honorary Lieutenant W. Beard, Indian Miscellaneous List (retired); A. G. Bennett, Customs Department, Bombay; Mrs. Margaret Wilke Bhore, Cochin, Madras; Shapurji Bomanji Billimoria, Tardeo, Bombay; G. Birch, Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind, Bombay; Mrs. Muriel Black, Red Cross Depot, Lahore; Mrs. Margaret Brent, Bombay; C. C. T. Brereton.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL, SECOND CLASS.

The Kaisar-i-Hind medal of the second class for public service in India has been awarded to the following:—

Henry Edward Houghton, Superintendent, Madras Agri-Horticultural Gardens; Miss Amy Wilson Carmichael, Church of England, Zenana Mission, Madras; Laljee Narayenjee, Partner Mulji Jetha and Co., Bombay; Khan Bahadur Dosabhai Pestanji Cooper, Assistant Surgeon (retired), Bombay; Revd. Frank Burness Hadow, old Mission, Calcutta, Bengal; Edmund Hoogewerf, Principal, Government Weaving Institute, Serampore, Bengal; Revd. John Grant, Missionary, Mirzapore, United Provinces; Miss Mina Mackenzie Lily Styles, Broadwell Hospital, United Provinces; Bibi Kashmiri Devi, Muttra, U.P.; Robert John Ashton, Church Missionary Society, United Provinces; Shamsuddin Sadiq, Assistant Surgeon, Mission Hospital, Jagadhri, Punjab; Alex- Thomas Dawson, Vice-President, Municipality, Burma; Maung Yaw, om's Department, Burma; Miss Elizaeth Ellen, Morgan Mission Girl's School, ylhet, Assam; John William Atkinson, Jail epartment, Bengal; Miss Eden Arnold, ustralian Board of Baptist Mission, Pabna, engal; Thomas Humphrey Vines, Princi- l, Sind Madrassa, Karachi; Miss Dinu Hormasji Vajifdar, Sind Women's anch of Bombay Presidency War Relief nd, Karachi; Thomas Josephs Gateley, perintendent, Waterworks, Delhi; Miss ry Ronald Bisset, Baptist Zenana Misn, Delhi.

ereton, District Traffic Superintendent, W. Railway, Rawalpindi; F. P. Buckner perintendent, Foreign and Political Dement, Government of India; Deputy ector of Agriculture U. P., Maung ng Eya, Assistant Registrar Co-operaSocieties, Burma; Lala Fateh Chand ni, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Guj Punjab; Pandit Narayan Chand Zadi of Khad Hoshiarpur District, Punjab; Ram Chandar Chandarnagar, Puncowan, Inspector of Factories, Ben- Crawford, Customs Departments, Bom- Cutris, Secretary Burma Chamber of erce; Mrs. Sunabai Kaikobad Dastur, n's Branch Depot, Poona; Mrs. Ma- Davidson, Sind Women's Branch, Dombay; Mrs. Sarojini De, Chittagong. ; Dennis, Assistant to the Chief En- , Bengal and North Western Railorakhpur, U. P. Edye, Indian Civice, Assistant Commissioner, Jhans, Mildred Fanny Eggar, Lady Car- 's War Fund, Bengal; Miss Mabe nklin, Honorary Secretary, Y. M. C tan, Punjab; Glackan, Post Master Gomes, Indian Telegraph Depart- Miss Isabel Greaves, Honorary Se- Lady Carmichael's Bengal Women's und, Calcutta; Quah Cheng Guan, al Commissioner, Tavoy, Burma; Muhammad Sawan Sahib, Bihar ssa; Mian Abdul Hai, Pleader Lu- Punjab; Hall, Government of In- s Delhi; Hammond, Inspector of s, Bengal; Mrs. Anita Harvey Mission, Calcutta; Captain Hitch- istrict Superintendent of Police, (on military duty); Chaudhri Nabi ildar, Moradabad United Provin- d. F. W. Jarry Baptist Missionary d Orissa; T. W. Jhonstone, Inspec- Factories, Bombay; Sardar Sardar Abdul Rashid hawani Kalat, Baluchistan; Khan med Mir Khan; Resaldar Major, litia, Baluchistan; Khan Baha ud-din Khan, Merchant and Ho gistrate, Quetta; Chaudhri Ali han, Extra Assistant Commissionk Punjab; Honorary Captain Mam Muhammed Khan Tiwana Khunjab; Honorary Captain Subedar han Bahadur Kurban Ali Khan, s, Kamra, Punjab; Khan Bahammed Asgroff Khan, Poonch, State; Khan Bahadur Munshi d Ali Khan, Honorary Magisnpore, United Provinces; Khan Musa Khan, Provincial Service, st Frontier Province; Khan Babat Khan Gola Buledi, Baluchis- Khan Bahadur Sardar Panezai Rakar, Baluchistan; Kirkpatrick, Superintendent, d Political Department, Governndia; Capt. F. E. Kirwan, 1st ards, Madras; M. R. Kothawa- Superintendent of Police, Bom- bay; L. P. Lajou, Customs and Excise Department, Bikaner State; Chaudhri Kishori Lal, Health Officer, Muttra, United Provinces; Miss Ilnabai Lalkaka, Women's Branch Depot, Bombay; E. Lani, Superintendent, Chota Nagpur, Mica Syndicate Kodarma, Bihar and Orissa; C. E. Langer, Controller of Stores, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; E. Langley, Pilot Service, Bengal; J. Lapraik, Bank of Bengal, United Provinces; A. S. Lawrence, Superintendent Home Department, Government of India; M. Leach, Jail Department, Bengal; Major R. Lee, Principal, Government School, Taunggyi, Burma; A. J. Leech, Managing Partner, Taylor and Co., Madras; C. T. Letton, Government Central Press, Simla; Surgeon C. H. Lincoln, Acting Consul, Mohammerah, Persian Gulf; Bai Champabahen Manibhai Shethani, Kapadwanj, Bombay; D. B. Mann, Inspector of Factories, Bengal; Mrs. Christina May, wife of General E. S. May (retired); D. L. Mc Pherson, Eastern Bengal State Railway (Indian Munitions Board); Mrs. Homia Mehta, Lady Carmichael's War Fund, Bengal; Shaikh Yakub Vazu Muhamed, Provincial Service; Bhalchandra Vaman Mull, Sholapur, Bombay; Khagendra Chandra Nag, Secretary, Mymensingh Recruiting Committee, Bengal; Pandit Ananda Narain, Dehra Dun; Rai Bahadur Amar Nath, Sub-Registrar Lahore; Lala Baij Nath, officiating Civil Surgeon, Jhelum, Punjab; Mrs. Zoe Ellesmere Davidson Nawton, Shiraz Persia; Malik Sahib Khan Dun, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Gujranwala; Hon. Mr. Maung Nyun proprietor, "Star" of Burma Press, Mandalay, Burma; Capt. M. Ostrehan, Assam Military Police; Rajaram Tukaram Padam, Bombay; Pandit Bhola Dat Pant, Assistant Recruiting Officer, Bareilly, United Provinces; Babu Rajani Kanta Pattidar, Recruiting Agent, Ranchi, District Bihar and Orissa; Mrs. Dorothy Pennell, Prome, Burma; Mrs. Winifred Ward Perkins, in charge of Amherst Branch of Red Cross Depot, Burma; John R. Phillips, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Burma Railways; Hari Krishna Pillay, President Madras Hindu Association Rangoon; J. H. Price, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, Bihar and Orissa; Mrs. Hirabai Pudumji, Women's Branch Depot, Poona; Rai Bahadur Biswambhar Rai, Vice-Chairman, District Board, Bengal; Mrs. Videyagouri Ramanbhai, Honorary Secretary, Women's Branch, Ahmedabad War Fund, C. H. Roberts, War Relief Fund, Bombay; M. A. Rozario in charge of Records of Baghdad Residency, Persian Gulf; Honorary Major A. J. Ruegg, India Miscellaneous List Army Headquarters; Kunvari Rupalbai Saheb, Limbdi, Bombay; Rai Bahadur Saligram Ghazipur, United Provinces; Babu Panchanan Sarkar Rajshahi, Bengal; Bawa Bhag Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kalsia Punjab; Lt. Ishar Singh, Benares State Service; Munshi Sundar Singh, Honorary Secretary, Gujranwala War League, Punjab; Mrs. Maude Stewart and Mrs. Mary Swan, War Work Depot, Calcutta; C. L. Taylor, Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; Honorary Major Taylor, Personal Assistant to Chief of the General Staff, Army Headquarters, Mirrup Thaddeus, Extra Financial Assistant, Burma; Honorary Major T. Thorne, Indian Ordnance Department, Karachi; Mrs. Muriel Clare Turner, United Provinces; W. J. Tomes, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, Jamalpur, East Indian Railway; H. L. Wagstaff, retired Merchant, Mussooree; Mrs. Margaret Dewar Walker, Secretary, Railway Section, F. B. Wadhen, General Traffic Manager, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway; Honorary Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Webb, General Stores Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway; Mrs. Helen Owen Welman, Library Depot, Poona War and Relief Fund; Miss May Julia Whitcombe, Women's Branch Depot, Poona; Mrs. Florence Williamson, Women's Branch Depot, Bombay; H. Williamson, Superintendent of Police, Allahabad; Gulf Honorary Major A. J. Ruegg.

MAHARAJA (HEREDITARY).

The Viceroy is pleased to confer upon his Highness Raja Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Manikya, the Raja of Hill Tippera in Bengal, the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction.

RAJA (PERSONAL).

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Raja as a personal distinction upon Thakur Hari Har Baksh Singh, Taluqdar of Saraura, Sitapur District, United Provinces; Kumar Radhika Raman Prashad Sinha of Surajpura Bihar and Orissa.

NAWAB.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer upon Nawab Khan-I-Zaman Khan as Chief of Amb, North-West Frontier Province, the permanent title of Nawab to be attached to the Chiefship of Amb.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya as a personal distinction upon Shastri Hathibhai Harishankar of Jamnagar, Bombay Presidency and Pandit Jayadeva Misra, Benares.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Shams-Ul-Ulama as a personal distinction upon Maulana Abdul Majid, United Provinces; Maulvi Abdul Hamid, United Provinces.

DEWAN BAHADUR.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Diwan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Rao Bahadur Pitti Thyagaraja Chetti Garu, Madras; Hon. Rao Bahadur Mocherla Ramchandra Rao, Chairman, Ellore Municipal Council, Madras Presidency; Chunampet Arunachala Mudaliyar, Proprietor of Chunampet, Chingleput District, Madras presidency.

It is notified in the memorandum that it was the intention of his Excellency the Viceroy to confer upon Rao Bahadur Ramkrishna Raoji Pandit Extra Assistant Commissioner (retired) Nagpur, the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction, had he survived.

SARDAR BAHADUR.

Title of Sardar Bahadur has a personal distinction is conferred upon Bhai Hari Singh Inspector of Schools, Multan Division; Subadar Kalbahadar Lama, Myitkyina Battalion, Burma Military Police; Sardar Mir Habibullah Khan, Nausherwani Chief of Kharan, Baluchistan; Sardar Zarghun Khan Jogizai, Baluchistan; Harnam Singh, Secretary to Chief Minister to Maharaja of Jammu and Kashir.

KHAN BAHADUR PERSONAL DISTINCTION

Muhammad Sibgathulla Sahib Chida, Registrar, Madras, Chingleput District; Khan Sahib Dadabhai Ratanji Balsarawala, Contractor Karwar, Bombay; Sayad Mahmud Shah, Acting Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah Sind; Mir Ghulam Mahomed Khan Zamindar, Sind; Maulvi Asad-Uz-Zaman, Deput Collector on Special Duty Cooperative Department, Bengal; Haji Ghulam Muhammad Khan, landholder and Honorary Magistrate, Etah District United Provinces; Maulvi Wahid Baksh, Honorary Magistrate, Budaun, United Provinces; Khan Sahib Muhammad Mustafa, Zamindar and Honorary Magistrate, United Provinces; Chaudhri Wajid Husain, Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Munshi Muhammad Azim Khan Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Khan Muzaffar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mir Munshi to Punjab Government; Sirdar Hasan Khan Gurchani, Dera Ghazi Khan District; Khan Sahib Abdul Ghani, pleader, Karnal, Punjab; Maulvi Muhammad Habib Ullah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bihar and Orissa; Maulvi Muhammad Jan of Motihari, Bihar and Orissa; Naib Commandant Nawab Khan, Reserve Battalion, Burma Military Police, Mr. Ahmad Muhammad, Superintendent of Police, Assam; Khan Sahib Kuli Khan Tahsildar, North-West Frontier Province; Khan Sahib Mian Muhammad Azeem, Civil Surgeon, Dera Ismail Khan; Khan Sahib Muhammad Hussain Khan, Swati Chief, Garh Habibullah North-West Frontier Province; Khan Sahib Ardesher Cowasji, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Mount Abu, Rajputana; Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdul Ahad of Delhi; Sartip Khan, Chief of Sagwant Tribe, Dizful District, Arabistan; Khan Sahib Nu-Ul-Islam; British Representative, Kandahar; Khan Sahib Mahbub Ali Khan, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, British Agency, Kabul; Khan Sahib Mirza Muhammad Bin Ahmed, Assistant Judicial Officer, Basrah; Khan Sahib Burjoree Cowasji Lichmere

FREEDOM OF MANCHESTER CITY.

CONFERRED ON PRESIDENT WILSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 3-55 p.m., Dec. 31.

President Wilson this morning visited the Manchester Ship Canal and then drove through the streets lined with cheering crowds to the Town Hall, where he received the leading American residents of the city. The great event of the day followed, namely, the conferring of the freedom of the city in the historic Free Trade Hall, which was packed with people long before the ceremony.

Responding to the conferring of the freedom, President Wilson emphasised the necessity of an easy constant method of the Conference to settle disputes before they became serious and so to maintain the peace of the world.

WANTED UNITY OF PURPOSE.

WILSON AT MANCHESTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Dec. 31.

President Wilson speaking at a Juncheon given by the Lord Mayor of Manchester, said: "We must now have unity of purpose. We must continue to advance shoulder to shoulder; now that there is no common enemy except distrust and warring of plans."

President Wilson was again given a most enthusiastic reception as he drove to the station *en route* for London.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S CONVERSATION WITH MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 3-55 p.m., Dec. 31.

PARIS.—Continuing the debate in the Chamber, M. Clemenceau incidentally alluded to the question of the freedom of the seas, mentioning a conversation he had with President Wilson on the subject. President Wilson then said, "I will try to convince you, but perhaps you will convince me."

M. Clemenceau replied to President Wilson's question by repeating a conversation with Mr. Lloyd George, who had asked if M. Clemenceau thought it possible to recommence war without the British fleet. M. Clemenceau replied "No." Mr. Lloyd George added: "Will you place me in a position to recommence it?" M. Clemenceau replied "Yes."

M. Clemenceau added, "President Wilson approved of my reply and we left satisfied."

Recd. 10-30 p.m., Dec. 31.

PARIS.—In the Chamber when the vote was taken the sitting had lasted twenty-four hours.

M. Clemenceau said President Wilson was a man of extremely open mind who inspired respect by the simplicity of his language and the noble candour of his mind. "I should not be telling the truth if I said I was in agreement with him on all points. I have things to think about which do not touch him as they do the man who for four years has seen the Germans in his own country."

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY CLEARED.

M. Pichon said, "We have gone to Archangel and Siberia and cleared the Trans-Siberian railway in order to preserve for ourselves the potential means of intervening at the moment that interven-

tion may be necessary in the country where our nationals may be in danger. (Loud applause). We have landed troops at Odessa and Batum only until the Rumanian armies shall be reconstituted. The Allies aim at preserving the healthy portions of Russia against Bolshevism, but the strictest orders have been given to military chiefs that the efforts necessary to crush Bolshevism must be made by the Russian forces. There is not a single man arriving from Russia, not even the most out and out Socialist, who has not warned me against Bolshevik government and urged me to isolate this scourge. Any peace allowing Russia to continue to exist in a state of civil war with the present hateful and abominable government would not be a peace of justice and we should constantly be threatened with resumption of hostilities."

HOW TSAR'S FAMILY WAS TORTURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 7 p.m., Dec. 31.

PARIS.—Speaking in the Chamber M. Pichon stated that Prince Lvoff told him that the ex-Tsar's family were tortured all night long before being finally killed. Each member of the family, who was assembled in one room, was placed in a chair and prodded with bayonets and then murdered. The room next day was a pool of blood.

LETTER.

PARIS.—All French newspapers are greatly satisfied with the British election results. They consider that Mr. Lloyd George has triumphed on the bases of peace he will impose on Germany, reparation and penalties, and also of a social and programme providing for the development of natural wealth, and of labour.

PRESIDENT WILSON AT CARLISLE.

VISIT TO HIS MOTHER'S BIRTH-PLACE.

A TOUCHING TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 11 a.m. Dec. 31.

It was as Jessie Woodrow's son and not as perhaps the world's most important figure that Woodrow Wilson re-visited Carlisle yesterday. There were no flags and no bands, for the town respected the sentimental reasons that brought the President there. But as the train entered the station all the city was in the streets, cheering the President as he drove to the hotel.

Thomas Watson, ninety years old the only surviving pupil of the Sunday School conducted by the Rev. Thomas Woodrow, the President's grandfather, and an elderly townswoman, Miss Hamilton, gave the President a letter of farewell written by his grandfather nearly a hundred years ago on his departure to the United States.

The President then visited the house where his mother was born and afterwards attended a service in the Lowther Street Congregational Church, the outcome of his grandfather's independent chapel. At the President's request the services were originally simple the President joining in the hymns. There was no sermon, but the pastor called upon, the President for a few words.

MOTHER AND SON.

Walking to the Chancel Rail in a deeply impressive manner, devoid of all rhetorical effect the President said:— It is with unaffected reluctance that I project myself into this solemn service I remember my grandfather very well and remembering him as I do, I am sure he would not approve of it. I remember how much he required of me. I remember the stern lessons of duty which he spoke to me. I remember painfully also the things he expected me to know that I did not know. There has come a change of times, when a layman like myself is permitted to speak.

There is another reason why I am reluctant. The feelings excited in me to-day are too intimate and too deep to permit of public expression. Memories that have come to me of the mother who was born here are very affecting and her quiet character, her sense of duty and her dislike of ostentation have come back to me with increasing force as these years of duty have accumulated. And yet, perhaps, it is appropriate that in a place of worship I should acknowledge my indebtedness to her and to remarkable power, because after all what the world is now seeking to do is to return to the paths of duty, to turn away from the savagery of interest to the dignity of the performance of right.

POWER OF MORAL FORCE.

I believe that as this war has drawn the nations temporarily together in a combination of physical force, we shall now be drawn together in a combination of moral force that will be irresistible. It is moral force that is irresistible. It is moral force as much as physical force that has defeated the effort to subdue the world. Words have cut as deep as swords. Knowledge that wrong was being attempted has roused the nations and they have gone out like men upon a crusade.

No other cause could have drawn as many nations together. They knew that an outlaw was abroad and that that outlaw purposed unspeakable things and so it is from quiet places like this, all over the world, that forces accumulate that will presently overpower any attempt to accomplish evil on a great scale, like little rivulets that flow into the river and into the sea, so there come out from communities like this streams that fertilise the consciences of men and it is the conscience of the world that we are trying now to place on the throne that others tried to usurp."

NEW PARLIAMENT.

POSITION OF VARIOUS PARTIES.

ANALYSIS OF RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 31.

An analysis of the final returns except one gives the composition of the new House of Commons as follows:—

Coalition Unionists, 334.
Coalition Liberals, 133.
Coalition Labour, 10.
Unionists, 50.
Liberals, 28.
Labour, 62.
Independents comprising two National Party members—one.
Socialist—one.
Cooperative one, Discharged Sailors' and Soldiers' Party and four who remain unclassified, total nine.
Nationalists, 7.
Sinn Feiners, 73.

Estimates of the number of non-Coalition Liberals vary owing to the Labour Party claiming several as practically Labourites, but the above analysis is based on official party labels. All Irish Unionists are excluded from the above list of the Coalition Unionists because the scheme for labelling the Coalition candidates did not apply to Ireland. Of course, the Irish Unionists numbering approximately 27 are expected to support the Government on most matters.

A close study of the figures emphasises the Coalition's pronounced success in every group of constituencies in Britain. Of 53 out of 61 seats which the Government won on the London boroughs the Unionists got 42 and the Liberals 11. Other London representatives are two non-pledged Unionists, Sir Norton Griffiths (Central Wandsworth) and Mr. J. Hopkins (South-east St. Pancras) and three Liberals, two Labourites neither of whom were opposed by the Coalitionists and one Independent, Mr. Bottomley.

Of the 198 members elected for the other English boroughs 142 are supporters of the Government comprising 106 Unionists, 26 Liberals and 7 Labourites. The remainder are 16 Unionists, 3 Liberals, 20 Labourites, 4 Independents and one Irish Nationalist. In the English counties there are 191 Coalition members out of a total of 230 seats, the Unionists again forming a large majority with 149 compared with 40 Liberals and Labourites. The unpledged Liberals number 12, unpledged Unionists 2, Labourites 22 and Independents 3. In Wales 20 Coalitionists were returned out of 35 seats, others being 10 Labourites, 3 unpledged Unionists and 2 unpledged Liberals.

IRISH ELECTIONS.

The Scottish Boroughs returned 23 Government supporters, namely, 15 Unionists and 8 Liberals, the remaining members being unpledged Liberals and 5 Labourites. In the Scottish counties 13 Unionists and 17 Liberals were elected under the Coalition banner, the others being 2 unpledged Unionists, 3 unpledged Liberals and 3 Labourites.

In the Irish boroughs 8 Unionists, 2 Nationalists and 11 Sinn Feiners were returned while the counties are represented by 15 Unionists, 4 Nationalists and 61 Sinn Feiners. The proceedings in connection with the declaration of results of the poll were orderly throughout Ireland.

ANALYSIS OF VOTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 31.

The following is the analysis of votes polled in England and Wales:—

Coalition Unionists, 3,483,600.
Liberals, 1,372,890.
Labour, 172,955.
Non-Coalition Liberals, 1,300,600.
Labour, 2,237,100.
Unionists, 323,200.
Independents, 469,700.

ASQUITHIAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec.

It is understood that the ele Asquithians, also a number of Coal Liberals will be invited to meet the defeated leaders before Parliament meets. It is recalled that Mr. Asquith declared before the election that support of the Government was not inconsistent with the Liberal principles. It is persistently rumoured that the Asquithians may re-unite under Mr. Lloyd George. Of 122 defeated candidates who were members of the last House, 59 are Liberals, 25 Nationalists, 14 Labourites, nine each Coalition Unionists and Liberals and 2 Independents.

REMNANTS OF NATIONALIST PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 31.

For nine Belfast seats six Unionists, two Labour Unionists and one Nationalist were returned. Only the following remain of the Nationalists:—J. Devlin, T. P. O'Connor, Captain Redmond, P. Donnelly, P. O'Doherty, E. J. Kelly, J. Macveagh and T. Harbison. The Ulster constituencies returned 23 Unionists, eight Sinn Feiners and seven Nationalists.

MR. HENDERSON'S DEFEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 31.

Election results:—

Eastham South—Mr. Edwards (Coali-

(Continued on page 10.)

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BEING Report of the proceedings of the trial under Defence of India Act of
M. ASAF ALI, Esq.,
BAR.-AT-LAW,
AND
PUNDIT NEKI RAM SHARMA
With a Foreword by SYUD HOSSAIN.
Copies may be had at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" OFFICE, and of S. M. Rauf Ali, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, DELHI.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LILADHAR P. THAKERSY.—Let him stew in his own juice.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 1st January, 1919.

ECONOMIC SERFDOM.

The presidential address of Mr. J. B. Petit at the Fourteenth Session of the Industrial Conference is an excellent statement of the position of Indian industries and the remedies required for rescuing the country from the low level to which it has been forced by the circumstances of the last two centuries. Even the most zealous theorist, who talks of the increasing prosperity of India, can scarcely maintain that British rule has been a source of blessing to the indigenous industries of the country. The reverses which the crafts and industries of India suffered during the regime of the East India Company and after, constitute a record of scientific suppression, and no Indian can possibly forget the lessons of their economic ruin. For, it was not the free operation of economic causes nor fair competition, which precipitated the decline of Indian arts and industries. India had manufactures of commercial and artistic merit and if the circumstances of her political subjection had not harshly operated, she would not have been reduced to her present plight of impotence. True, there was a great stimulus to British trade at the time of the Industrial Revolution, but so far as England's trade in Asia was concerned it was the denial of a fair field to Indian enterprise and home-crafts, which augmented England's commercial prosperity. British writers, who face the facts without the spirit of patriotic self-condonation, have plainly declared that if India had a fair chance she could have assimilated the progressive methods of the times. maintained her indigenous products, supported her trade, and held her own.

Mr. Jehangir Petit touched the right solution when he declared that a country to be industrially great must first be politically free. The statement is fundamentally true; for, so long as human character retains its integral and indivisible quality, the withering of initiative during the process of political subjection is bound to react on the capacity of people for private enterprise. Apart from the weakening of national morale, the dictum that the political emancipation of a people is the first condition of its industrial prosperity, is true as a thing of experience. India has only too well realised that there is little of British or other philanthropy working for her economic advantage, and that no considerable progress is possible so long as her interests are not regar[illegible] the first and final consideration of administrative policy. Indian interests have been sacrificed in the past; they are neglected at present; and there is no hope or prospect of a new era, however belated it may be, of industrial reconstruction, till India attains the right of managing her own affairs, controlling her own business and appropriating her own resources. The wrongs of the past may be alleged to be beyond reparation, but the disabilities of the present cannot, so far as the influence of the country counts, be allowed to continue. Mr. Petit indignantly repudiated the theory that "India is and must remain mainly an agricultural country". It is a doctrine invented and circulated in foreign interests, since it is absurd to establish pretexts on which the industrial domination of the country can be assumed by alien agencies. The occupation of the bulk of the people of India happens to be agriculture, but it is no more necessary that all of them should remain agriculturists, than it is essential for them to continue in illiteracy. Industrial openings and the production of wealth—it does not matter how—should not be laid under a taboo or be discouraged on any grounds whatsoever. The idea so sedulously propagated is intended to bring up Indians in the belief that they "are by nature and tradition deficient in industrial capacity and commercial enterprise and that these qualities are inherent in the nations of the West." It is, we regret to observe, part of a huge conspiracy for keeping India as a provider of raw materials, and the purchaser of foreign-manufactured articles. Propositions of this kind about the "nature and tradition" of the people of India are nothing less than gratuitous and calculated inventions made to the detriment of the people and the unrestricted growth of exploitation. The view is exploded. But we have to remember that in all projects of exploitation, interested parties will be there professing great regard for the interests and requirements of the people. Witness, for instance, the exhibition of benevolent solicitude on the part of the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce for the recognition of "the social, religious and ethical obstacles to the growth of a purely Indian enterprise, the achievements of British merchants in building up India's prosperity, the excellent relations between British merchants and hereditary-trading classes in India". The votes of the members of manufacturing districts representing trade interests have notoriously proved to be the vital consideration in ministerial policy.

In the circumstance, special measures of care and concession are needed—and we can cite the example of Britain—for the encouragement of infant industries whether it be by way of protection or grants-in-aid or bounties or subsidies or Government purchase of goods. Even the bureaucracy have been persuaded to see the unfairness of Government attitude, but all that they have cared to do has been to assume a policy of supineness and apathy. If they, for instance, cared to exercise their full power, we feel sure that the hardships of railway management and transport duties that tell against Indian manufacturers would have been diminished. The joint chorus has been about initiative and self-help and perseverance, and Indian industries have been left to struggle without systematic State aid. Mr. Petit drew the attention of the Conference to the old scandal of accumulating the balances and reserves of Indian Treasury in London. Touching the gold standard reserve, he made the very modest demand that 15 crores or less than one-third of the total might be utilised, on good guarantees, in India for industrial purposes. But it is all an old, old story. We are glad that in making the unequivocal demand that India should have fiscal autonomy, he coupled it with a circumstance which is a growing menace to dependent countries. "It is pure camouflage", as he said, "to urges that the possession by India of fiscal freedom and her unrestrained use of it to protect her infant industries will clash with England's Free-Trade policy." Well, how far that Free-Trade policy, for which India has been professedly crippled, is going to prevail under a Premier, who is hardly a Free-trader in the Liberal acceptance of the term, remains to be seen: but the Coalition in power is anxious for some spirited departure in policy. "Imperial and Allied Preference" is a great and gallant scheme, but how it will affect a country, industrially weak and helpless in its fiscal policy, is a matter for anxious consideration. India has to be warned against the horrors of peace, particularly against the imposition of ruinous economic obligations. She yields to none in her pride of Empire; but to be left helpless and possibly despoiled by a policy which may, in effect, be of a discriminative nature, is an appalling outlook. Nothing short of fiscal autonomy will be a guarantee for her future. Political reform and industrial reform are as twin pillars, but the connecting arch is fiscal autonomy. The representative National Assembly of the country has reiterated the demand for it. The future is full of anxieties, but none of them is greater than that concerning the economic uplift of India.

EDUCATION OF MOSLEMS.

The address of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla as President of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference at Surat was not so much a discussion of educational problems as a discussion of ways and means to spread education among Mahomedans. He went into the question exhaustively and discussed the subject within the limits he set down from almost every point of view. He vigorously combated the view, probably set afloat by designing reactionaries, that a study of foreign languages is inimical to Islam. He quoted the words of the Prophet and proved conclusively—if a proof were at all necessary—that Islam was in no way responsible for such a palpably absurd view. Islam, as history demonstrates, kept for centuries the torch of learning bright. It is, as Sir Ibrahim showed, a gross libel on the faith preached by the Prophet, who enjoined on his followers to acquire knowledge, even if they had to go to China for doing so, to say that it discourages foreign studies. Happily such a view is now confined only to a few fanatics—both Moslem and non-Moslem. Among the Moslems generally, however, there has been an awakening—especially in regard to their educational backwardness. This is a happy augury and the awakening will lead to beneficial results if the Moslems bear in mind that, to quote Mrs. Besant, Islam, like every other religion, has suffered because its followers have been unworthy of its founder. But let that pass. As Sir Ibrahim said, no nation and no community have achieved anything merely by brooding upon the glories of the past. Sir Ibrahim announced that the Moslem University, long overdue, would be unshered shortly and also mentioned the establishment of the Osmania University and the Sultana College. While on the subject, he touched briefly on the vexed question of religious education and advocated the establishment of commercial schools and colleges all over India, since religious education was not possible in State schools. We welcome the efforts of Mahomedans in the educational field, but as far as possible such institutions must be of a non-sectarian character. We appreciate the importance which a Mahomedan attaches to his religion, but so do the followers of other religions. Are we to advocate communal schools for every community? It is for the home, the hostel and the mosque to provide the necessary instruction to Mahomedan students in religion, and, as for secular education, they should take every advantage of the schools already existing and thrown open generally to all classes and communities. Let us not be misunderstood. We do not deprecate Mahomedan educational activities. There is such a vast unexploited field lying before us that every toiler is welcome. But let us not mix up secular and religious education and let us not colour educational activities with any communal character. In the first place the ideal set before the Conference by Sir Ibrahim is not possible; even if it were possible, it would not be desirable.

The most interesting part of his address was that in which, in telling statistics, he brought into relief the backwardness of the community in education. Both as regards primary as well secondary education, the Moslem community is backward and its progress during the last thirty years has not been proportionate to the educational progress of other communities in India. The serious attention of the leaders of the community cannot too often be drawn to this state of things. The most serious ommission in Sir Ibrahim's speech was, however, with reference to the question of the education of Mahomedan girls. He did not touch upon this question at all. We think he ought to have suggested some means of tackling this complex problem. The question of primary as well as secondary education of Moslem girls must be placed in the forefront of all educational activities. The education of girls is a vital necessity for the growth and advancement of any community and special efforts are called for in this direction to make education broadcast among girls. Sir Ibrahim touched the right chord when he said that the true cause of the educational backwardness of Mahomedans was their poverty. There may be a few who have a prejudice against foreign education. But of the vast majority of Mahomedans, it may be rightly remarked that they do not go in for secondary and higher education simply because they cannot afford it. This makes communal schools and colleges doubly undesirable. As far as possible local facilities should be given in the form of scholarships and hostels should be opened throughout the Presidency. Communal schools can be opened only in a few centres and poor Mahomedans residing in outlying districts will be quite unable to utilise them. Sir Ibrahim suggested that the vast amount lying practically unused in the form of private charities may be utilised for giving scholarships. He also placed the model of Tata scholarships, which have been instrumental in providing foreign education to many deserving students, before the Conference. Lastly he called upon the Mahomedan graduates to shoulder the burden and come forward to educate their brethren. Educated Moslems will not we have no doubt, be slow to respond to such a call. The spirit of service is abroad and it has not left the Mahomedan quite untouched.

Naturally, the Member for Education, as President of the Educational Conference was rather in an awkward position and he could not discuss how far Government had discharged their responsibilities properly. To mention just one thing years ago Sir Mahomed Yusuf Saudagar handed over to Government eight lakhs and practically left everything to their discretion. What have Government done in the matter? Is it not a crying shame that the question has been shelved from time to time? Where, again, is the Currimbhoy High School? Sir Ibrahim referred, with pardonable pride, to these splendid donations. We cannot hold Government responsible for the High School so much but any further delay in utilising the amount placed at their disposal by Sir Mahomed would be utterly inexcusable. And with Sir Ibrahim as Member for Education it would be doubly unpardonable. We cannot understand why Government have not yet come to any reasonable conclusions regarding the donation. It is time, however, that they made up their mind. Sir Ibrahim waxed eloquent over the necessi[illegible] scholarships. But does he know the Government of Bombay are unwi[illegible] ing not only to use the corpus but ev[illegible] the interest of the donation? Agai[illegible] the other day Sind Mahomeda[illegible] were given a lakh as a s[illegible] cial encouragement; what have [illegible] Presidency Mahomedans done to [illegible] left in the cold? Why does the p[illegible] dulum of the Urdu question swing [illegible] and fro, according to the fancy of [illegible] Member for Education for the t[illegible] being? Sir Ibrahim no doubt addre[illegible] himself mainly to the point as to w[illegible] the people should do. But there [illegible] also much leeway for Government [illegible] make and without meaning any [illegible] flection on Sir Ibrahim, we cannot [illegible] say that a non-official President w[illegible] have been better able to deal with M[illegible] medan Educational problems in all [illegible] aspects. Finally, we trust that [illegible] Executive Committee of the Confe[illegible] will take care that the enthu[illegible] aroused does not ooze away and [illegible] something practical comes oue [illegible] deliberations.

Notes of the D[illegible]

President Wilson and League of Nati[illegible]

Speaking at Guildhall, President [illegible] distinguished between the old an[illegible] orders. The leading feature of the [illegible] was the balance of power, in itself [illegible] unsteady thing which was disturb[illegible] easily. The balance of power [illegible] in its train intrigue, jealous wat[illegible] deep seated antagonism of inter[illegible] secret diplomacy. If France join[illegible] forthwith Italy had to join Germa[illegible] however, the world is no longer [illegible] of the balance of power. It no lo[illegible] one set of powerful nations match[illegible] another. It wants a powerful [illegible] Nations that would guarantee [illegible] keep every power in order. As [illegible] Wilson put it in a matchless [illegible] key to peace was the guarante[illegible] In pre-war days the League [illegible] which is already a universall[illegible] item, was looked upon as a har[illegible]

Agreement of Mind.

It was looked upon, said Pr[illegible] son, as an interesting study for [illegible] student and no one dreamt th[illegible] ever be attempted in practi[illegible] But now it has become almos[illegible] axiom. The world is, indeed [illegible] war and is impatiently yea[illegible]

AN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

ETERMINATION FOR INDIA.

FOR ULL RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT DENOUNCED.

CHOSEN REPRESENTATIVES AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

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HI, Dec. 30.
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lution in Hindi and Urdu and it was carried amid acclamation.

ROWLATT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. B. C. Pal then moved the resolution relating to the Rowlatt Committee report, which was as follows:—

"That this Congress views with alarm the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee which if given effect to will interfere with the fundamental rights of the Indian people, impede the healthy growth of public opinion and would also prejudicially affect the successful working of the constitutional reforms."

He said there was an opinion in some friendly quarters that this resolution should not have been entrusted to him. As they were aware, he had earned high distinction in the pages of this report and his friends seemed to think that in dealing with this report, his respected leader and friend, Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and he and those others who were mentioned in the report were on their defence. He did not believe Mr. Tilak or anybody else was on his defence. Who was on his defence? It was the Bureaucracy that was on its defence in this report. It was the attempt made by Bureaucracy to defend itself for mishandling the problems of political emancipation in India and so carry on the administration. The question was, who made those revolutions? They were no revolutionaries in India when Babu Surendranath Banerjea invited them to fight the cause of political emancipation of India and when in response to that appeal many young men in Bengal and elsewhere were moved by a supreme passion for political liberty, when Babu Surendranath preached to them the gospel of Italian emancipation and the principles of Joseph Mazzini, when he brought them in intellectual contact with young Italy and young Ireland. He, however, confessed to fact that in the 'seventies they had not one, but dozens of secret societies and their revered Guru Surendranath was the President of more than one. But they were not revolutionary bodies. They were simply imitating playing at secret societies. Then came the era of the Congress. They prayed for emancipation of the people. Were there any secret societies then? Let history answer. There were none then and the President would bear him out. Mr. Humo's idea in starting the Congress was to kill the dangerous possibility of revolutionary development in India. Then came the Swadeshi movement with the cry of boycott of British goods and voluntary boycott of association with the Bureaucracy. Were there revolutionaries in the early days of the Swadeshi movement? What happened next? In Barisal the Bengal Provincial Conference was broken up almost at point of the bayonet. He remembered at that time Mr. Gokhale was in England and he there sounded a note of warning that in trying to suppress a legitimate movement in this way they were driving the new force in the country underground, but Government did not take heed of it.

COMILLA AND JAMALPUR RIOTS.

He did not know if they were aware of the Russian expression "pogram." He did not say civilised British Government organised "pograms" in India, but facts were facts. In the height of the Swadeshi movement there was a riot in Comilla and that whole town was made over to mob rule. The District Magistrate was there, the Superintendent of Police was there. When the leaders of the people went to them for protection of property, person and above all protection of their women, did they know what the Magistrate said? He said, "Go to Bepin Chandra Pal." He took absolutely no notice of the serious condition of the town, of the piteous appeals of the helpless respectable gentlemen of the town. He commenced to take notice only when there was murder in the town and a gun was fired, nobody knew by whom. There was another riot in Jamalpore, in Mymensingh District, previous to that. Pamphlets known as "red pamphlets" were circulated. They had no evidence to take their parenthood, but it was on record that the "red pamphlets" instigated the Mahomedan population of Bengal to tyrannise over the Hindus. It was said therein that the Raj of East Bengal was made over to Nawab Salimulla of Dacca and incited by their secret agents—whose agents they were. God and those behind the scenes alone knew—the Mahomedans committed riot. A temple was broken, idols broken, women outraged, houses looted, sometimes in the very presence of the police and he asked, who was responsible for the creation of the revolutionary? In the Rowlatt Report they found no mention of the causes that led to the growth of the movement. Could they examine the nature of the social or political movement without examining the history, genesis or psychology of it? There was no mention of Babu Surendra Nath in the report, which was based on unintelligent and imperfect investigation. They had to fight this report and their work would have been much easier to-day if the resolution in the Imperial Council moved by Mr. Khaparde had received the support of the representatives of the people. The recommendations of the Report, if carried out, would perpetuate the more obnoxious, more harmful, more repressive provisions of the Defence of India Act in the permanent Statute Book. Were they willing to allow it? (Cries of "no")

AMNESTY TO POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Referring to the question of amnesty to political prisoners, he said Irish Sinn Feiners were granted an amnesty in the midst of the war. Why should it not be granted to their political prisoners, now that the war was almost at an end? He wanted their support to the demand. It was not a prayer, it was the demand of the people of India, the demand of the soul of India, that the Report be thrown in the waste-paper basket, that its recommendations should not find any sort of place in the permanent Statute Book, that all unlawful laws and regulations should be repealed and above all their political prisoners should be granted an amnesty. He had not the least sympathy with the criminal revolutionary movement, but he wanted to tell Government that condemnation was not cure. They hated the revolutionaries' methods, they condemned their folly, they regretted their unwisdom. But could they honestly say they were not misguided? Had they not been moved by a desire for liberty? Were they not idealists, foolish idealists, reckless idealists, impatient idealists, all the same idealists?

At this stage, the President sounded the gong and the speaker said "and Heaven sounds the gong to approve my declaration" and withdrew.

Mr. Syud Hossain seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Sarala Devi Chowdhurani moved the resolution demanding women suffrage.

Miss Anusuyabai Sarabhai seconded the resolution which was supported in very eloquent terms by Mr. B. R. Bomanji of U. P., Mrs. Hasrat Mohani, Lacchmi Devi, Sarasvati Devi and others and carried unanimously amid acclamation.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION REPORT.

Mr. J. B. Petit then moved the resolution relating to the Industrial Commission.

The speaker pointed out had the Government acted wisely in the past instead of in step-motherly fashion, India would have rendered much more valuable help in the war. They considered it an irony of fate that even now they were compelled to move a resolution of this nature and that a minute had to be attached even to the Industrial Commission's report.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal suggested a certain alteration in the resolution which the mover accepted.

The resolution which was carried ran thus:—

"While generally welcoming the recommendations of the Industrial Commission and the policy that in future the Government must play an active part in promoting the industrial development of the country, the Congress hopes that in the practical application of this principle the object kept in view will be the encouragement of Indian capital and enterprise and exploitation with the sole aim of making India industrially and economically self-contained and self-dependent. This Congress places on record its regret at the exclusion of the tariff question from the scope of the Commission's inquiries and reiterates its opinion that the industrial development of the country is impossible without fiscal autonomy being granted to her. This Congress agrees with the Commission that industry should have a separate representation in the Executive Council of the Government of India, but it is of opinion that an imperial industrial executive board is not necessary. This Congress welcomes the recommendation of the Commission that the provincial departments of industries should be constituted at an early date and urges the same in the Government of India. This Congress urges that Imperial and Provincial Advisory Boards should be constituted for the purpose of promoting industrial development and that they should consist of Indians elected by Indian Industrial and Trades Associations and by Chambers of Commerce. This Congress is of opinion that the proposed Imperial Industrial and Chemical Services should be constituted on a scale of salaries and with the object of having them manned fully by Indians, but that Europeans who are experts in each line should be engaged on short term agreements till they can be replaced by duly qualified Indians. This Congress is of opinion that the Government should invite universities to establish commercial colleges and should help them to do so by substantial grants. This Congress regrets the absence in the report of the recommendations for an adequate organisation for financing industries and urges upon the Government the urgent necessity of starting industrial banks on a scale commensurate with the vast and costly educative machinery recommended in the report. This Congress conveys to the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya the profound gratitude of the country for his able, closely reasoned and comprehensive minute attached to the report which puts the case for Indian industrial development in an unanswerable form."

The resolution also made several other recommendations.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

DELHI, Dec. 31.

The business was resumed this morning at 12 o'clock, when the President said the other day one of the telegrams of sympathy was said to have come from Dr. Mann. Dr. Mann now wrote to say that he did not send any message and that in his present position would be grossly improper for him to send one. Evidently, there was a great mistake somewhere and the President expressed his regret for it.

The President then read the following message from Cape Town:—"Indians send heartfelt congratulations for India's noble part in bringing world war to a successful conclusion. Congress must insist on full Responsible Government in India and full British citizenship.—Indians, South Africa."

INDIA'S CHOSEN REPRESENTATIVES AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

Mr. C. R. Das then moved the following resolution, observing no remarks were necessary to support the resolution:—"That this Congress, while fully appreciating the wisdom of the recognition of India's right to be represented directly by an Indian at the Peace Conference, protests against the principle of nomination by Government, and demands an elective delegation on this occasion, that this Congress nominates Lok-Bal Gangadhar Tilak to represent the people of India at the Peace Conference and urges upon the Government to so arrange that Lok-Tilak may attend the Peace Conference as the representative of the people of India, and that telegrams to that effect be sent to Lok-Tilak, the Viceroy, the Secretary of State for India, the Prime Minister of England, and the Peace Conference."

Mr. B. G. Horniman seconded the resolution.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. B. Chakravarti moved the following amendment that "this Congress urges that in justice to India it should be represented by an elected representative or representatives to the same extent as the self-governing Dominions at any Conference that may be held to deliberate on or settle the terms of peace or reconstruction. In view of the shortness of time and in anticipation of the request made in the preceding part of the resolution being acceded to by his Majesty's Government, this Congress elects as its representatives, Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mr. M. K. Gandhi and Mr. Syed Hassan Imam." The mover said the amendment itself was its recommendation, and he was moving it in agreement with Mr. Das and Mr. Horniman.

Pandit Motilal Nehru seconded the amendment.

Mr. Das said he was in entire agreement with the amendment, and he was happy to accept it as his resolution. The name of Mr. Gandhi should certainly have been there. Mr. Hassan Imam who presided over the deliberations of the Special Sessions of the Congress, was a household name in India.

Pandit Radhakant Malaviya opposed. Both the resolutions assumed that a representative of India would be present at the Peace Conference, if India and the colonies were not to be present through their representatives and he maintained only the Independent Powers would be there. Passing such a resolution would make them look small in the eyes of the thinking people of the world. If they were passing resolutions only to please themselves, they would do so. If representatives were to be appointed for a preliminary Conference of the British Empire, he wished to point out the Colonies were not represented by a man chosen of the people, but by their Government. He fully realised those were popular governments, but he wished them to consider what would be India's position in the eyes of the Colonies if their representative did not possess confidence of Government and his views came in conflict with those of the Government representative. Unless and until they got Self-Government, they had to put with certain disabilities and this was one.

Various speakers supported the amended resolution which was carried, Mrs. Besant, Mr. Ramasamy Iyer and Pandit Radhakant voting against.

£45 MILLION OFFER.

Sir Dinshah Petit moved "that having regard to the unprecedented economic strain to which India has been subjected during the period of the war and considering the injury likely to be caused to the infant or nascent industries of the country by the addition of any further burden of heavy taxation as well as by the facilities enjoyed by competing foreign industries and in view of the cessation of hostilities, this Congress urges that the Government, will, as indicated by Sir William Meyer in his introductory speech, reconsider the matter and relieve India of the burden of the contribution of £45 million for war purposes."

Sir Dinshah said the method employed in the Viceroy's Council for passing the resolution recommending the further contribution of £45 million from the country was rather unusual. In the first place the proposition was left entirely to the votes of the non-official Members. That was unprecedented and he had nothing to say about it except that he hoped that in future in every other important matter the decision would be left to the votes of the non-official Members. In the second instance sufficient time was not accorded to the Members to ascertain the feeling of the people they represented with regard to the proposal, nor was an opportunity given them to ascertain the contribution of other Colonies and what were the sacrifices already made by the country. He doubted if the non-official Members who voted for the proposal, exactly knew these details. Thirdly, when the matter was put before the non-official Members, it was openly hinted to them that their decision rested on their sense of loyalty. He did not know to what extent the consideration of loyalty weighed with the non-official Members in their decision, but he would say that in asking the Government to re-consider the matter he had no slightest fear of being pointed out as a disloyal man. He then pointed out the scarcity in the country consequent on the failure of the monsoon

(Continued on page 10.)

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

FUTURE OF THE CALIPHATE.

NON-MOSLEM INTERFERENCE DEPRECATED.

CONTROL OF HOLY PLACES.

HON. MR. HAGUE'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 31.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Dec. 31.

The Eleventh Session of the All-India Muslim League met this morning at Krishna Theatre, next to the Congress pandal. Besides members of the Congress and the League there were hundreds of visitors and sympathisers. Among those present were the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mrs. Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. and Mrs. Jinnah, Messrs. Horniman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Pandit Gokaranath Misra, Vijayarghava Charier, C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Arundale, Umar Sobhani, Syud Hossain, Gurtu, Iswar Saran, Banker, Telang, Ratansi D. Morarji, Kanji Dwarkadas, Shrimati Annsuya Sarabai, Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, Mr. Jairamdas, Mr. Harchandrai, the Rajashib of Mahmudabad, Hakim Ajmal Khan, and other principal leaders.

DR. ANSARI'S SPEECH.

After prayers, Dr. Ansari delivered his address. The future of the Caliphate claimed particularly exhaustive treatment from Dr. Ansari and the sentiments expressed by him were warmly applauded and it was evident that his views were, shared by all present. Dr. Ansari protested in effect against attempts to parcel out Turkey and also at the absence of the Indian Moslem delegation to the Peace Conference, where he said, questions, affecting the very existence of the Musalmans are to form subjects of discussion. No non-Muslim, he added, however sympathetic or friendly he may be, can claim to speak on Muslim questions with guthority, nor can he put the Muslim case in so forcible and convincing a manner as would be expected from a Mussalman. Dr. Ansari's references to Mahatma Gandhi and Muslim leaders like Mr. Mahomedali and Mr. Shaukat Ali were also heartily cheered.

As Mrs. Besant, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Horniman and others arrived, they were given a cordial welcome. The Hon. Mr. Sarma, the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, Mr. C. R. Das and Mr. Chakrabarty also attended the sitting of the League.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. Fazal Haque (Bengal), President of the session, then delivered his address. After referring to various questions concerning Indian political and economical problems, Mr. Haque referred to the future of the Caliphate thus:—"The question of the Caliphate must be determined by the Musalmans, themselves without the intervention of non-moslems and the Holy Places of our faith must also remain immune from non-Moslem influences, even though conveyed through pliant tools professing Islam and apparently vested with the show of religious authority. The revolt of the Sherif of Mecca has jeopardized the future of the Holy Places in Arabia and the entire Muslim world must be watching with intense anxiety the trend of events following on the Sherif's Declaration of Independence. I wish to leave these questions to be further discussed by the Moulanas whom I see present here, but I wish to emphasize one particular aspect, which may perhaps, escape the attention of our Rulers. All questions relating to the Caliphate and the Holy Places touch the Mussalmans in the most vital points of their religious belief and however much our Rulers may indulge in the pastime of setting up convenient imposters to misrepresent the real views of the community on political questions, any attempt to repeat this process regarding religious matters is bound to be attended with the most serious consequences. We are loyal to the British Crown and we are prepared to vindicate our loyalty by making sacrifices, subject to the one condition of consistency with the teachings of Islam and with fidelity to the dictates of our Faith. But in making one sacrifice after another the dividing line may soon be reached and then we have got to tell our Rulers that in event of possible conflict between Divine commandments and the laws of an earthly King, a true Mussulman must allow the former to prevail even at the risk of laying down his life.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEEINGS.

QUESTION OF KHALIFATE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 31.

The All-India Moslem League reassembled to-day at noon. There was a large gathering including some leading Ulemas who were given an ovation by the members of the League. The Hon. Mr. Abdul Kasem of Bengal moved a resolution protesting against the firing at Mussulmans during the recent Calcutta riots and deploring the loss of life and property caused by the uncalled for measures taken by the Bengal Government during the riots. The motion was carried.

OCCUPATION OF JERUSALEM.

Nawab Gulquadir Jang of Lucknow then moved the following resolution:

"That the All-India Muslim League enters its strong protest against the occupation of Jerusalem and Majafiashrif by his Majesty's forces and having regard to the solemn promises given to Mussulmans regarding those places hopes that all such places will be immediately restored. The League further requests his Majesty's Government that in view of the wishes of the Mussulmans of India it will use its good offices to dissuade other Allied powers from taking any step which might affect the position and status of their holy places."

Speeches were made in Urdu commending the resolution to the acceptance of the audience. The resolution was carried unanimously, the whole house standing.

MOSLEM OPINION TO DECIDE QUESTION OF KHALIFAT.

Mr. Mahomed Ashgar, barrister, Hyderabad, then moved the following resolution:—

"That the All-India Moslem League deems it necessary to remind the Government of the declaration of policy made by His Majesty's Government that the question of the Khalifate is one for Moslem opinion alone to decide and begs to point out that departure from that policy will cause great resentment among the Mussulmans. The League further requests His Majesty's Government to dissuade any Allied power that might contemplate any interference with this question from taking any action in this matter."

The resolution was carried unanimously after several speeches in Urdu were made in support. The League then adjourned for lunch.

ALL-INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE.

GENERAL MEETING.

ROWLATT COMMITTEE REPORT DENOUNCED.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 31.

At the annual meeting of the Home Rule League, after the adoption of the report and balance sheet Mrs. Besant was re-elected President. The Hon. Mr. Jinnah, the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, the Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Narasimhier and Mr. B. Chakravarty were elected Vice-Presidents. Messrs. Sobhani, Ramaswamy Iyer and Jawaherlal Nahru were elected Secretaries and Mr. Arundale, Organising Secretary and Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi, Treasurer, respectively.

In moving the resolution on the Rowlatt Committee Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal said unless its recommendations were completely thrown out it would be useless to cry for Self-Determination. There was a feeling among some he should not have been asked to move the resolution, because, it was on his defence. It was wrong to suppose either he or Mr. Tilak was on his defence. But it was the bureaucracy, it was the attempt made by the bureaucracy, who so mishandled the problem of political emancipation in India and so carried on the administration, that they had a movement of which he did not know, but which the bureaucracy knew more than he did—a movement that wanted to subvert the British connection by means of criminal and violent activity—it was the bureaucracy that made Revolutionaries in India. After refering to the so-called Secret Societies, the Swadeshi movement and the bureaucratic attempts in Bengal and elsewhere to divide the Mahomedans from the Hindus and subsequent disturbances at Jamalpur and other places, he went on to say that the purpose of the Rowlatt Committee was to enquire into the nature of the revolutionary movement and they found that the Committee had met and examined the history, genesis or psychology of the revolutionary movement. It did not go beyond Vivekananda and Ramkrishna Parambamsa. Vivekananda was mentioned as having been responsible indirectly for the movement. The investigation by the Committee was imperfect and unintelligent. The Congress would have been strengthened in its condemnation, if the representatives in the Imperial Council, had supported the Hon. Mr. Khaparde's resolution there. If the peoples' representatives in the Imperial Council had supported Mr. Khaparde's resolution asking for withholding the Report until the second inquiry was made into the conduct of the C. I. D. and other members, the recommendations of the Committee, if carried out,—and they were going to be carried out, would perpetuate more obnoxious, more harmful, more repressive provisions of the Defence of India Act in their permanent Statute Book. The Congress should say that they would not allow it. He then discussed the demand for amnesty to political prisoners and the views urged by him were cordially supported.

Mr. Syud Hossain seconded the resolution in Urdu.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

M. PICHON ON FRONTIERS OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 31.

PARIS.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Mr. Pichon, in the course of a speech, said he did not want a policy of annexation, but he reserved entire liberty concerning the frontiers of Alsace-Lorraine. Continuing, the Foreign Minister said Germany was conquered, but not crushed and she must be prevented from finding compensation for her losses in German-Austria.

M. Pichon declared that the action of the Allies in Russia was confined to reorganising Russian forces to enable them to effect economic encirclement of Bolshevism.

M. Franklin Bouillon, President of Foreign Affairs Committee, said the Saar mining basin must be included in Alsace-Lorraine and no enemy troops or fortresses must remain on the left bank of the Rhine or 25 miles from the Rhine on the right bank. After a debate on the foreign policy the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in Government by 416 votes to 7.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 9.)

and appealed to the Government to relieve the country of the burden.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadass in seconding the resolution, said the procedure adopted by the Government in getting this resolution passed was dishonest.

The resolution was carried.

HINDU-MUSLIM CONCILIATORY BOARD.

The President then said there was resolution on agenda for appointing a Conciliatory Board under the chairmanship of Sir Dinshah Petit to deal with all questions of controversy arising from time to time between the Hindus and Mahomedans. As such he was sure they all approved of the idea, but to the actual form of the resolution there was some objection taken. He could not move it from the chair, unless there was unanimity and he had received notice of several amendments. He was sorry it had to be kept back for the present, but it will go before the All-India Congress Committee and he hoped and trusted steps would be taken in the direction indicated.

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

The following resolution was then moved from the chair and passed, "that this Congress offers congratulations to H. M. the King-Emperor on the successful termination of the war and a Petition to the High Court of Parliament in England, enunciating our demand for Responsible Government as an integral part of the British Empire and embodying the resolutions of the Congress regarding such demands and appoints Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. B. G. Horniman and the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel to draft a suitable Petition and desires the All-India Congress Committee to arrange its presentations.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then passed by the Congress:—

DEPUTATION SELECTION COMMITTEE.

"This Congress resolves that a Committee consisting of the Hon. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, Mr. C. Vijayaraghava Chariar, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Mr. C. R. Das, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel. Mr. Barkat Ali and Lala Harkishan Lal and the President, ex-officio, be appointed to select the members of the Deputation to proceed to England to advocate and press the demands of the Congress as contained in the resolutions of this Sessions, to co-operate with the Provincial Congress Committees in the collection of the necessary funds with Mr. Kelkar as the convener."

DELHI AS REGULATION PROVINCE.

"The Congress strongly recommends that Delhi should be constituted into a Regulation Province, that it should have a Legislative Council to assist the Chief Commissioner and that it should have at least two representatives in the Legislative Assembly, having regard to the special importance of Ajmere-Merwara and the British States".

"This Congress supports the claim of that province that its status should be that of a regulated province and that a Council consisting of a majority of elected representatives of the people should be provided in the Reform Scheme and that two elected representatives of the province should be allowed on the Legislative Assembly."

RELEASE ALI BROTHERS!

"That this Congress again most earnestly requests the Government to release Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali who are now at the beginning of their fifth year of internment."

INDIANS IN COLONIES.

"That this Congress reaffirms the resolutions passed at the previous sessions of the Congress on the subject of the status of British Indians in the Self-Governing Dominions and Crown Colonies of the Empire and once again places on record its sense of resentment and ever-growing dissatisfaction at the Colonies and earnestly hopes that in view of the readjustment of the relations between the component parts of the Empire the grievances of the Indian settlers will be allayed."

BRITISH COMMITTEE AND "INDIA."

"That in the opinion of this Congress the Congress constitution should be so amended as to bring the work of the British Congress Committee into co-ordination with that of the other component parts of the Congress organisation. That in the opinion of this Congress it is necessary to make the newspaper. "India" more attractive and to associate an Indian or Indians in the Editorial management. That in the opinion of this Congress half the delegation fees which are now earmarked for the British Committee be set apart generally to be utilised for propagandist work in England. That in the opinion of this Congress the deputation, which will proceed to England in connection with the constitutional reforms, be authorised to enter into negotiations with the authorities on the British Congress Committee to make the necessary arrangements on the lines suggested above.

"In article 23 of the Congress Constitution after the word "Shall" omit the words "Remit to the British Committee of the Committee on the Congress" and substitute therefor "Make over to the All-India Congress Committee" and also omit the words "Subject to a minimum of Rs. 3,000". At the end of the said articles add the words "This amount shall be a fund of the Indian National Congress and shall be administered by the All-India Congress Committee. Subject to the supervision and control of the Indian National Congress, the All-India Congress Committee may at their discretion spend in the United Kingdom or elsewhere such amounts or any portion thereof for work and propaganda of the Congress.

CHANGES IN CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

"The Congress desires the All-India Congress Committee to consider and report what changes may be introduced in the working of the Congress Constitution rules and the procedure of the Congress Session and the Subjects Committee in the matter of electorate, elections, etc. That the payment by the delgates of the delegation fees under article 21 may be remitted for this year only in the case of tenent delegates and other members of poorer classes on the recommendation of respective Provincial Congress Committees."

"That this Congress records the valuable services rendered by the Secretaries of the Congress for the last year namely the Hon. Mr. Bhargri and Messrs. C. P. Ramaswami Ayer and P. Kesava Pillai."

NEW SECRETARIES.

"This Congress appoints the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, the Hon. Mr. Fazulul Haq, and the Hon. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra as Joint General Secretaries for the year 1919."

AYURVEDIC AND UNANI SYSTEMS.

"That recognising the comparative dominant prevalence of the Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine in India and their undeniable claims to usefulness, this Congress strongly recommends to the Government of India the eminent desirability of taking definite steps to secure to them the advantages vouchsafed to the Western system under the present administrative policy of the Government. That the consideration of the opinions of the local Governments with respect to placing the indigenous systems of medicine on a sacrificing basis as revealed in the summary laid before the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla, this year, should be postponed pending a thorough inquiry by a mixed committee of representative "Vaids" "Hakims", their sympathisers and experts and such other medical practitioners as may be nominated by Government."

NEXT CONGRESS INVITED AT AMRITSAR.

Dr. Kichlu then invited the next Congress to Amritsar.

A vote of thanks was next passed to the Reception Committee.

SELF DETERMINATION FOR INDIA.

MRS. BEASANT'S PLEA.

(From our special Correspondent.)

DELHI (Congress Camp), Dec. 31.

Mrs. Besant, in moving the resolution on Self-Determination, said the first clause dealt with the reason for the special demand of Self-Determination at this time. She asked them to notice the phrase, only to note two points, one that the grant of Self-Determination was necessary to ensure the future peace of the world. But, unless that was granted to India also, or rather unless the right to it was recognized the future peace of the world was endangered, because India was deprived of her right. It was not she who said it, but it was the statesmen who said so. Unless they maintained that India was not a part of the world, they could not deny her right without endangering peace that depends on that recognition. She asked them to note the word "progressive". When the proposal was first made, all nations were to have it. But when it was found inconvenient to maintain that position the words "progressive" nations were introduced as nations to whom the right of Self-Determination was to be given. They all agreed in reclaiming for India her place among the "progressive" nations of the world. At least she was one and, if now her progress was stopped, it was not by her own determination, but by the will of another nation. Hence, they said that India was progressive, that she had behind her a past so mighty that her progress was certain, the moment the shackles were removed which prevented her from taking her place among the nations of the world. Hence the first part of the resolution.

INDIA: "PROGRESSIVE" NATION.

It was said every progressive nation had a right to Self-Determination. As India was "progressive" Mrs. Besant asked that she might be recognized as such. They asked it from the British Parliament, but if that failed them, from the Conference of the Nations, arranging the conditions of peace; for as it had been said that without it the future peace was imperilled. It was the duty of the Conference to enforce the principle on any recalcitrant nations. If the right of any nation to Self-Determination was denied then there were the practical application of the principles and the steps to it.

The first step was the removal of all hindrances to free discussion. Because they wanted free discussion, they asked for immediate repeal of all Laws, Regulations and Ordinances, restricting free discussion on politics, private or public meetings or otherwise so that the legitimate aspirations and opinions of all residents in India might be fearlessly expressed. They further asked for the abolition of all laws, etc., which confer on the executive power to arrest, detain, intern, exturn or imprison any British subject in India, outside the processes of the ordinary and criminal law and, lastly, under this head assimilation of law of sedition to that of England.

The first of these clauses asked for repeal of all repressive laws and for the removal of those Laws and Regulations, which check free speech. "You cannot criticise freely", said Mrs. Besant, "if you have a sword hanging over your head, when any word of yours may strangle you or cut your head off. You cannot criticise freely if penalties are imposed on discussions and you can only tell after penalties incurred, whether you transgressed the rights of legitimate discussion. We say 'get the aid of such laws, let men and women express their opinions and then you will know the aspirations of the people and will be able to meet those aspirations as a free nation.'"

GOVERNMENT BY COERCION.

Proceeding, she said the other two clauses related to the taking away of the arbitrary power of the Executive outside the law, and they declared that there was no liberty in a country, unless the Executive had no power to touch person, property and freedom without the sentence of a Court of Justice. When free trial had been held and the sentence of law pronounced, the Anglo-Indian people said that this arbitrary power only touched those who chose to go against the Government. But it was no liberty, if anyone could touch another man's liberty without the law. Liberty which allowed them to speak and act at the will of the Executive, was no liberty at all. That was only the grace of the Government, kindness of the Government and goodwill of the Government. They claimed liberty and not favour, they claimed freedom and not goodwill. Freedom was the right of human being, and a nation should have the right and power to have it. Why did they ask for it? The Government declared that they could not govern India without these powers. But for the Government of Great Britain to declare that it cannot govern a nation within its Empire without perfecting everything that has made England great among the nations of the world, was the confession of the failure that the Government should be ashamed to make. Mrs. Besant said, "you cannot govern without coercion, but the Tsar of Russia can govern with coercion. Are you no better ruler then than the fallen Tsar was in his day? The truth of the matter was that no Government could govern without coercion, unless it was in sympathy with the legitimate aspirations and desires of the people. If the Government was not in sympathy with the people then that Government had no true right to govern. It had power and it might be able to crush and destroy, but in the presence of Justice and God, it had no right to govern.

SOVEREIGNTY OF CROWN INTACT.

After briefly alluding to the difference between a National and Foreign Government, she said, "we asked that something positive in the shape of an Act of Parliament be passed for establishing Responsible Government in India. We do not ask for the abolition of the sovereignty of the Crown. We do not attack the throne of the King-Emperor, but we say in our internal affairs, in the business of our own nation, public and private, we ought to make our own laws, elect our own men, get rid of those men if they fail us after we have elected them. That is the freedom that every Colony enjoys and that freedom we claim for ourselves.

Coming to the last clause, she said they asked for equal rights with the Self-Governing Dominions and without the right of direct representation in the Central Authority of the Empire, their Self-Determination would not be complete.

Coming back to Clause C of the Resolution, she said that when a National Assembly was constituted it might shape the nation's future growth according to their instincts of nationality. They did not want another England, Scotland, France or Germany. They wanted India, Indian in thought, Indian in ways and customs, Indian in aspirations, Indian from head to foot, from the Himalayas to the Cape Comorin. (Loud applause.) That was the nation of the future.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas supporting the resolution, said that so far as India was concerned, ever since the Indian philosophy came into existence India had recognized the right of Self-Determination. It had laid down clearly that in everyone the self was free and had the liberty to take its own course. If President Wilson and other statesmen had accepted it, the natural result would be that that principle would be accepted in regard to the nation which claimed the origin of it, but which had been denied it by the selfishness of a foreign bureaucracy. That India was a "progressive" nation, no power on earth could deny. In spite of all difficulties, they could exercise the power of Self-Determination, even if it was not granted to them, because they had an inner strength within them, which, if realised, would make all external authority bow before it. He referred, amidst enthusiastic outburst of cheers, to the splendid triumph of the Anti-Willingdon Memorial agitation in Bombay. It had proved to them that the public had awakened to the consciousness of the fact that Self-Determination was a right, which, whether it was granted to them or not the public had an inner power to assert, all difficulties notwithstanding.

REMARKABLE CALM IN CONGRESS.

IMPRESSIONS OF MONDAY'S SITTING.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 30.

The following impressions are of a correspondent of the Associated Press:

After the storm of yesterday there was a remarkable calm in the Congress to-day. Several big gaps were noticed in the delegates' enclosure like openings in a forest where a cyclone leaves its marks. Most of the members looked somewhat tired and there was general depression. After national music the proceedings commenced at 12-30. The first resolution namely, that the Punjab should be placed on a basis of equality with the three Presidencies and the United Provinces was of provincial interest and though the Punjab delegates were enthusiatic the others showed more or less an impassive attitude. Pundit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhry, who moved the resolution, spoke in Urdu on the past and present glories of the Punjab, her magnificent rivers, the felicity of her peasant proprietors, her military services and her educational advancement. His supporters reiterated Mr. Chowdhry's patriotic tributes to his province and claimed that the Punjab was fit for as much self-government as any other province. The resolution was passed with acclamation.

REPEAL OF REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

Babu Bipin Chandra Pal was in a very good form when he moved the second resolution on the repeal of the repressive measures passed in recent years by the Government and the liberation of all detenus and political prisoners as an act of amnesty. Mr. Pal condemned the Report and the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee and made the bureaucratic Government itself responsible for all the revolutionaries and secret societies. They did not exist when Babu Surendranath Banerjee and others first led the national campaign. The suspension and the repressive measures of the Executive Government had brought them into being. One would doubt the propriety of Mr. Pal's moving a resolution which gave him an opportunity for expressing his personal grievances and fight his own battles. But he spoke passionately and his eloquence carried the audience with him. After the resolution had been seconded by Mr. Syed Hussain, the President stopped any further discussion on the subject for want of time; and the Congress enthusiastically adopted the resolution.

MRS. BESANT ON SELF-DETERMINATION.

Mrs. Besant's speech, in moving the resolution on self-determination, was far and away the best to-day. She paid a glowing tribute to India's past and spoke eloquently on self-termination as a fundamental right of man. This resolution naturally overlapped a previous resolution on self-government. Self-determination and self-government are difficult to distinguish and perhaps the one implies the other. The one great topic and the great demand in this Congress has been self-government and self-determination. Most of the other resolutions are but the special applications of this principle. Mrs. Besant's political ideal and her general position are unassailable but she seemed to attach little importance to special circumstances which ought to qualify general statements, however, valid they may be. The names of Mr. C. R. Das and Mrs. Naidu appeared on the agenda as the seconder and supporter of this resolution and it was great disappointment when it was understood that neither would speak. Mrs. Besant was, however, supported by a number of spirited speeches which evoked an intense enthusiasm. The resolution was passed with acclamation.

MRS. SARLA DEVI ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

One very interesting application of the principle of self-determination is to be found in the resolution moved by Mrs. Sarala Devi Chowdhrani on the equal rights of women with men. If man has the right of self-determination why should it be denied to woman? The cause of women's suffrage found worthy advocates in Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mrs. Chowdhrani and Behen Anusuya Sarabhai. But some of their supporters had at times confused the issues and the audience was not a little perplexed when they failed to see clearly whether the domestic or the political rights of woman were in question. Perhaps both. Mr. Romanji's tribute to the womanhood of India was very telling. There was not the slightest difficulty in making the audience recognise the rights of the fair sex.

DEMAND FOR POLITICAL RIGHTS.

The recent world war made much use of by various speakers as justifying larger political rights but not always on the same grounds. Some took the line that India having contributed much in men and money to the strength of the Allied forces had a right to demand participation in the results. Others referred to the change of attitude which the present war had produced in the minds of men towards international relations. Both are strong cases and most of the speakers turned their arguments to the best advantage. It was cheering to find in to-day's session of the Congress a change of attitude towards some of the leaders of the Moderate party. Appreciative references were made and the audience readily responded.

Many interruptions and consequently much loss of time were occasioned by persistent demands by the audience for the use of Urdu and Hindi. Perhaps it was partly due to the fact that several hundreds of agriculturists were present in this Congress and to them English was quite unintelligible. It might partly also be due to a provincial patriotism which resented the use of a foreign tongue. Language, we are afraid, will for a long time remain a serious difficulty in national deliberations unless we are prepared to adopt English as our medium of expression. A bi-lingual Congress, whatever its advantages may be, is sure to cause a waste of time and this is partly responsible for the usually long session of this year's Congress. The Congress has already had five sittings and it will be a great achievement if the President can get through the programme of business to-morrow. Halt and indecision on the part of the executive are also at the root of the prolongation of the session.

SERIOUS DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

ON "REFORMS" AND "PEACE CONFERENCE" RESOLUTIONS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI (Congress Camp), Dec. 31.

Some serious difference of opinion arose on the 29th in the Congress. A large party advocated adhering to the Bombay Congress modifications, besides asserting India's right to Self-Determination. Madras and other Moderates supported this view and very many Nationalists also. The majority favoured the claim for provincial autonomy immediately in all provinces. Owing to the rejection of the Bombay concordat, the cleavage of opinion became inevitable. A large minority including Mrs. Besant, Mr. Subarao, Pandit Gokarnath and some Bombay leaders voted for adhering to the Bombay compromise.

In regard to the representation at the Peace Conference all favoured the principle of representation, but some objected to electing representatives who could not claim admission under the present rules. As another resolution was passed that the Congress Deputation must advocate and press the Resolution passed by the present Congress; those who held to the Bombay compromise declined, it is understood, to take office as Secretaries or otherwise to be bound to carry out the Resolutions of the present Session.

BRITISH WARSHIPS AT RIGA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 31.

AMSTERDAM.—A Berlin message states that a British cruiser and a destroyer has been at Riga since December 17th. Admiral Sinclair is in touch with the Provisional Lett Government.

NEW PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 7.)

tion Liberal) 7,661. Arthur Henderson (Labour) 5,024.

Walthamstow (East):—Johnson (Coalition Unionist) 9,922. Simon (Liberal) 5,781.

Westminster (St. Georges):—Walter Long (Coalition Unionist) 10,453. Bell (Liberal) 1,240.

LONDONDERRY CITY ELECTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 3-55 p.m., Dec. 31.

The result of Londonderry City election should read:—

John MacNeill (Sinn Fein) 7,535; Sir Anderson (Coalition Unionist) 7,020; Davey (Nationalist) 120.

The result previously cabled referred to Londonderry (South), not Londonderry City.

LABOURITE SUCCESSES

MOSTLY IN LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLANDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 3-55 p.m., Dec. 31.

Labour successes in the elections were mostly in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Midlands. They won the following seats:—Ormskirk, J. Bell; Leek, W. Bromfield; Morpeth, J. Cairns; Clitheroe, A. Davies; Smishwick, W. Davidson; Bedwellty, C. Edwards; Rother Valley, T. Grundy; Hemsworth, J. Guest; West Nottingham, H. Hayday; Burnley, Dan Irving; West Ham, J. Jones; Rothwell, W. Lunn; Wigan, J. Parkinson; West Bromwich, F. Roberts; Aberdeen City, F. Rose; Holland with Boston, W. Royce; St. Helens, J. Sexton; Preston, T. Shaw; Wednesbury, A. Short; Kingswinford, C. Sitch; Wellingborough, W. R. Smith; Anglesea, General Sir Owen Thomas; Nelson and Colne, Capt. A. Smith; Kettering, A. Waterson; Newton, R. Young; Edinburgh (Central), W. Graham; Wentworth (Yorkshire), G. Hirst; Houghton-le-Spring, R. Richardson; Caerphilly, A. Onions; Govan, N. McLean; Forest of Dean, J. Wignall; Broxtowe, G. Spencer.

VOTES OF WOMEN AND SOLDIERS.

PRINCIPAL FACTORS IN COALITIONIST TRIUMPH.

(Reuter's Special War Service.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 31.

Miss Murray, the only woman candidate in Scotland forfeited her deposit of £150. The only district faithful to the Asquithians is Derbyshire which returned four for eight seats.

The Coalition officials claim that two principal factors which contributed to the triumph are votes of women and votes of soldiers. The former made the majority secure and the soldiers' vote according to one official came later as a tidal wave in favour of Mr. Lloyd George. Even the Prime Minister expressed surprise on returning from luncheon, given at Mansion House to President Wilson, to Downing Street at the sweeping victories and colossal majorities. The whole twelve divisions of Birmingham returned the Coalitionists, the only woman candidate in the city being at the bottom of the poll.

Here as elsewhere most spoilt ballot-papers were from soldiers who wrote across them remarks like "Send us home and we will vote" "Demobilisation first, election afterwards" "We have no information about the candidates."

The net result of the election is summed up in the Sunday papers as a personal triumph for Mr. Lloyd George. They draw attention to the disappearance of the two great parties, the Liberals and the Irish Nationalists. The papers, without exception, emphasise that the election was not merely a great triumph but is a great opportunity for Mr. George. The papers also point out that the country having won the war means to win peace not merely by imposing stern justice on the enemies but by insisting that the vast programme of social reform should be carried out. They declare that the governing classes are on trial and that if they fail to satisfy the country—impatient of politics as hitherto played—a painful reckoning awaits them the next election which may be sooner than is now apparent. In this connection it is pointed out that Labour largely voted for the coalition in the expectation that a policy agreeable to Labour would be pursued.

Mr. Barnes interviewed after the victory in Glasgow said he was of opinion that country had turned against everyone who had not whole-heartedly supported the war. Mr. Barnes said he believed that the Labour Party had lost a great chance by truckling to the Bolsheviks. Mr. Clynes said that his election tour through the centres of industry had convinced him that the Labour candidates aroused great enthusiasm. The election had, he said, proved Labour a living force, which would not merely be a lever in Parliament to secure reforms but also a safety-valve guarding the country against dangerous explosions.

Mr. Robert Donald former Editor of "Daily Chronicle" in the course of a statement said that the Liberals were the victims of electoral strategy but the Prime Minister was now a junior partner in a Coalition firm. Sir F. E. Smith said it was the business of leaders to begin forthwith to weld the great majority into a new homogeneous national party able to confront the vast problems awaiting solution.

Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India in the course of a statement said the result showed that the country wanted a just and lasting peace, a speedy return of soldiers and sailors to [illegible]

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

"CO-OPERATION AND PRESENT FAMINE."

The Indian Economic Conference resumed its sittings at 11 a.m. yesterday, in the University Senate Hall, Prof. Percey Anstey presiding.

Prof. Stanley Jevons of the Allahabad University. read a paper on "Finance and Economic Development."

Mr. E. B. Ewbank, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, then read a paper on "The Co-operative Movement and the present famine in the Bombay Presidency," in the course of which he said:—

Since the Co-operative movement was first initiated in 1904 no severe or wide-spread famine has tested its stability in any part of India. Local famines have indeed been experienced in Gujarat and the northern parts of the United Provinces in 1911-1912 and 1913-1914 respectively, and their effects have been explored by the Committee on Co-operation. From the statistics collected by them, that Committeee observed that repayments of loans were much delayed and the grant of new loans was slightly contracted. The effects of the famine on the receipts and withdrawals of deposits were found to be inconsiderable. They held that the assistance of Societies, supplemented by Government Loans, was not inadequate to the essential requirements of their members. But these famines were too limited in area and too mild in their incidence to afford any trustworthy criterion as to the probable effects of a complete and general failure of the monsoon over a large area. The present writer feels therefore that he is to some extent groping in the dark, and has prepared this paper more with the object of eliciting the criticisms and suggestions of this Conference for the guidance of the Co-operative Department than in the hope that he be in a position to throw any new light on the subject.

PARALYSIS OF AGRICULTURE.

The first and most obvious result of the paralysis of agriculture, arising from a general famine is that members are unable to repay their loans on the due dates. Money invested in the land fails to fructify. The labour and capital expended on agriculture are lost. Instalments of loans granted for the redemption of old debt, domestic expenses or other technically non-productive objects are even less recoverable. Nine-tenths of the capital of agricultural societies are invested in loans to their members and in famine districts the whole of the sum with the exception of the small percentage invested in irrigated crops will be immobilised. Extensions till the following season will have to be granted and in most cases the best that can be hoped will be the recovery of interest. It would be ridiculous to drive members to the sowkars for loans with which to pay off their debts to Societies in order to bolster up the credit of the movement and to give a specious appearance of punctual repayments under adverse conditions. Central Banks will be in a slightly better position, because by spreading their investments over a wider area, they are able to average out their risks to some extent and may reasonably expect some small recoveries. But in their case too eight-ninths of their capital is invested in loans to rural societies, and it may be conjectured that in most cases they will have to carry at least three-quarters of these advances forwarded unrecovered to the next season.

HELP TO MEMBERS.

Let it be assumed—as normally sanguine co-operators are willing to assume,—that the funds of the movement will just suffice to grant all necessary extensions, to meet all withdrawals and to finance the forthcoming crops on a reasonable scale. The question remains how the members of societies, who have reaped little or no harvest, are to maintain themselves, their families, and their live stock, until next July? The position is an awkward one. The members have pledged their credit to their societies in undertaking joint unlimited liability and in several cases have actually mortgaged their lands to their societies. It is therefore hopeless for them to turn for relief to the sowkars whom they have deserted, and who as a rule find it difficult enough to tide their own regular clients over a bad season. Their societies can do nothing for them. The only resource open to them is takavi from Government, which is usually distributed freely at the opening of a famine as a measure of moral strategy. But by resorting to takavi they superimpose upon their land a liability, which though incurred later, takes priority of the previous incumbrances when it comes to recovery. The society, being itself unable to help cannot reasonably withhold its assent from such recourse to takavi, and is compelled to sit by with folded hands and watch the security on which its own credit is mainly based melting away before its eyes. It has been suggested by the conference of Registrars that no takavi should be given to members without the previous consent of their society; and in this Presidency, societies are permitted to send in lists of members whom they recommend for takavi and for whom they are willing to stand as surety. But whatever the system may be, the real security which forms so large an element of the total credit of any society is bound to diminish.

DIFFICULT POSITION OF SOCIETY.

Even if the movement had at its command ample funds to finance all co-operators over a famine, it is difficult to see that the situation would be much improved. Without taking account of the eternal old debts of agriculturists, there would still remain the liability for their suspended land revenue and for the borrowed capital swallowed up in the failure of the preceding harvest. Moreover fresh loans would have to be found for the next cultivating season. In a ryotwari province, where large classes of agriculturists can barely eke out a subsistence from their land in a normal year owing to the smallness of their holdings, the credit which they are able to offer cannot fairly bear an accumulated charge of this sort. Societies might find themselves in the dilemma of throwing good money after bad. Government may in the last resort grant remissions, but societies which are not charitable institutions can never afford to do this, unless they charge enormously enhanced rates of interest to cover insurance against this risk. With their present holdings the credit of many agriculturists would have reached its breaking point long before their needs were fully met. In such cases it is manifestly unfair to disparage co-operative societies for refusing to surcharge their credit and barter away their chances of future prosperity for the sake of their weaker members. However strong societies may be, they cannot afford to hang a mill-stone of bad debts round their neck. They are bound to differentiate among their members and to insist plainly and firmly that when a member has received all the finance that his credit can reasonably command, he must go to the relief works and send his stock to the cattle-kitchen instead of lingering on to be a dead weight on his fellow-members. Such sternness amongst neighbours is difficult to achieve; but for co-operative societies it may be the condition of their survival.

NON-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

It remains to consider the repercussion of famine among non-agricultural societies. These societies number 215 with a membership of 50,796 and a working capital of 48½ lakhs. They are organised on a limited liability basis and carry on their loan business among the middle and lower urban classes. Salaries are always slow to adujst themselves to any rise in prices; and it is likely that the middle-class members of these societies will find that their margin of income out of which they expected to repay instalments to their societies has shrunk. The labour market is likely to be glutted and the wages of labour to remain at the level of bare subsistence. The present shortage of rolling stock, while keeping down the prices of agricultural produce in villages, will tend to enhance them in the big towns. It may be inferred therefore that repayments of loans are likely to fall gravely into arrears, and that heavy withdrawals of deposits are probable. The situation of these societies is entirely different from that of agricultural societies, because no less than 64 per cent. of their capital is derived from deposits, which are not necessarily local and are usually fixed for short terms only. As a rule they have a certain amount of fluid resource at their command; but a continuous run of depositors would soon exhaust these reserves. Owing to their limited liability, lack of real property, and less compact form, Central Banks will not finance these societies except to a minute extent (at present 2½ per cent. of their total capital). They are therefore very much exposed to risk from adverse conditions. The public credit of their managing committees, the mutual trust of members, and great caution in granting any fresh loans or in any way depleting their cash reserves, will, it may be hoped, carry them safely through the crisis. But their position is not as solid as it should be in the face of a serious calamity. This type of society is probably at present the Achilles' heel of the movement.

NOT EFFECTIVE FOR FAMINE RELIEF.

The argument concludes to this, that as an actual agency for famine relief co-operative societies are not likely to prove very effective and are indeed likely to find it as much as they can do to tide themselves over the famine without bankruptcy. But to admit this is not of course to deny their great value as protective agencies against famine.

Firstly these societies are organized and fairly efficient local bodies, which are capable of being used as part of the machinery of famine relief. In Germany co-operative institutions played for the first 3 years of war a very considerable part in the state organization for rationing and distributing food supplies. In India they are less numerous and less highly developed, and their business capacity would probably be overtaxed if they were entrusted with any very complicated functions. During the coming famine food-grains, fodder, cloth and kerosine are likely to remain under official control. With regard to food-stuffs, societies can do little, because under the existing arrangements wholesale supplies of Burma rice or Punjab wheat must be paid for in cash; and very few societies have got the necessary funds at their command. The control of fodder is an excessively difficult question owing both to its scarcity and its bulk, and no proposal to use societies for its distribution has been mooted. Arrangements have been made for distributing standard cloth through co-operative societies; but owing to the recent sharp fall in the price of all grades of cotton cloth, this proposal is now held in abeyance. On the whole it would probably be true to say that the time has not yet come when co-operative societies can be utilised widely for the distribution or administration of famine relief. In another decade this stage may be reached; but at present there are three serious obstacles. The capacity of rural societies for undertaking extraneous business efficiently is still extremely limited Their number is small. They do not comprise the whole population, even in villages where they exist, and find grave difficulties in dealing with non-members.

MORAL EFFECT ON MEMBERS.

Secondly the training which societies give in self-reliance and independence and the incentives which they offer to the practice of thrift can scarcely fail to have a moral effect on their members which should be of the greatest value in the face of a general disaster. Instead of relying blindly on Government or charitable organisations to lift the burden off their shoulders, they will have learnt the principles of self help and will make a more determined effort to stand on their own legs than the ordinary villager. If the society has been well run, the village records up-to-date. Tax-payers position of the members at the opening of the famine should be stronger than elsewhere. An excessive share of the produce of their labour and enterprise has not been drained away into the pockets of the sowkars. Old debts have been diminished, mortgages cleared off, protective land improvements undertaken, cultivation improved intensively. The members ought therefore to have accumulated some reserves, hidden away under their hearth-stones, which will help them to struggle through the year. Co-operation is no magic Sesame to create these benefits by its mere existence. But wherever its theory has been understood and, as in the great majority of cases, honestly applied, there can be little doubt that the cultivators are both morally and economically in a far better position to face a year of stress and famine than they would have been without a society. (Applause.)

In the afternoon there was a discussion on the constitution of the Indian Economic Association. Later on, a social gathering followed and the Conference then adjourned till this morning:

VILLAGE ECONOMICS.

The following is the concluding portion of the paper on "A. Study in Village Economies, which was read by Prof. V. G. Kale at Monday's siting of the Conference:—

While a detailed and intensive study of isolated typical villages has value the limitations of the usefulness of the conclusions drawn from it have to be duly recognised. Sir Denzil Ibbetson thus made the following remarks in the Viceroy's Council in reply to the demand of the late Mr. Gokhale for a village inquiry: "He proposes an enquiry into 'the condition of a few typical villages.' But who is to decide what villages are typical? Do villages indeed exist which can safely be assumed to be typical? I can imagine nothing more misleading nothing more dangerous than an enquiry of this nature, conducted with the avowed intention of arguing from the minute particular to the enormous general—of having a huge pyramid of conclusions upon the slenderest apex of facts.)' That this view of the matter is held even to-day by Government, may be seen from the speech made by the Hon. Sir Claude Hill on the resolution moved in the Supreme Legislative Council by the Hon. Rai Bahadur D .B. Shukul in September last. He took the conclusions formulated by Dr. Mann in his "Life and Labour in a Deccan village to demonstrate the danger of concentrating inquiry upon a typical village and to suggest that the results of his enquiry were not of conclusive value in reference to the economic condition even of the particular village selected for investigation. Sir Claude characterised the results of Dr. Mann's inquiry as liable to be misleading and 'likely to give results contrary to facts.' and commended inquiries of the type of the one carried out by the late Major Jack in Bengal and dealing with a whole homogeneous district. Such criticism, I am sure, has not depressed Dr. Mann, nor will it discourage any other student of economics worth his salt. The Government of India for instance, while agreeing with most of the conclusions of Mr. Datta's inquiry into the causes of high prices in India did not accept his view that the prices of food grains had risen because production had failed to keep pace with demand. Difference of opinion of this nature there will always be, and it cannot be allowed to cool the ardour of the investigator. What I wish, however, to emphasise is that while villages in different situations must continue in targer numbers to be put under the economist's bell jar and to be minutely scrutinised. it is necessary that they should be studied in their relation to the surrounding district, and a comprehensive view of whole talukas and districts should be obtained. The dynamics of village economics deserves as much attention as the statics, if not more. The construction of new roads, the advent of a railway, the opening of a canal the starting of a factory, the introduction of motor transport, the occurrence of famines, and droughts, the prevalence of plague and other diseases, the migration of rural population to towns and public works in the vicinity—these and other factors are continually disturbing the placid tenour of our village life and the far-reaching changes taking place on all sides, must be carefully watched in order that the material condition of village people may be correctly appreciated.

COOPERATION BETWEEN ECONOMISTS AND OFFICIALS.

The economist in India, as elsewhere, must plough his own furrow and must sow in favourable and unfavourable conditions alike. I wish, however, to put in a plea in this paper, in favour of co-operation between economists and Government officials who are charged with the duty of carrying on periodical inquiries into the condition of the rural population. Officers of the Land Records and Agricultural Departments and those who are entrusted with land revenue settlements in temporary settled provinces, have regularly to make detailed inquiries into the economic condition of large village groups. Up-to-date records are now maintained with respect to the condition of the rural population and the settlement reports may be found to cover long periods dating from the early decades of the last century. The inquiries are made by competent officers whose reports are scrutinised by higher authorities before their recommendations with regard to the rates of land revenue are sanctioned by Government. It is true that settlement officers make their inquiries with one eye fixed upon the possibility of an increase in the revenue, but though the correctness and wisdom of their proposals regarding revenue may be open to challenge, the facts collected and presented by them are extremely valuable. The inquiries generally relate to talukas and take into account the improvement or deterioration that may have taken place, during the currency of a settlement in population, cattle, education, sanitation, public health, means of communication, trade, prices, rents, non-agricultural industries and other aspects of the material and moral condition of the people affected. Government has a regular machinery for collecting information and maintaining the

Continued on Page 12.

money is liberally spent upon this work and there is no reason why an effort should not be made to enhance its utility to the public. In view of the constitutional changes which are imminent, it is inevitable that the economic inquiries made by officials should be rigorously scrutinised by the public and competent non-officials should be associated with them. It is difficult to say whether the land revenue administration will be a 'transferred' service, at least in some provinces, under the new constitution. There is no doubt, at any rate, that it will be subjected to greater popular control. This is an old demand, and whatever may be the nature of the coming reforms, there is no harm but positive good in associating independent, trained economists in the work of village inquiry which is at present done only by officials. The question of enhancement or reduction of land revenue, important as it is, should be decided on the merits of each case. The outside element is mainly intended to help the inquiry with its unbiased and independent outlook and to render it more comprehensive and suggestive from the point of view of economic and social reform.

Land revenue settlement officers can not be expected to go into the minute concerns of the domestic life of villagers. They have to cover extensive ground and look for certain decisive indications of progress and prosperity. The main object of their inquiries is to ascertain if a group of villages may stand an increased rate of revenue per acre or the existing rates must be reduced on account of deterioration. They have before them the data on which the current rates were based and also the record of the economic and other developments which may have taken place during the interval. A comparison of the two tells them if and what improvement has taken place, and their recommendations are founded upon a close study of the facts and figures compiled for the purpose and tested by personal observation, where necessary. Settlement officers have to make out a case for the propositions they lay down and also the proposals they put forward. This requires a discussion of the economic condition of a group of villages, and though it is intended to serve a revenue purpose, important problems concerning the well-being not only of a taluka but of the whole presidency, are involved in it. Economic theories bearing upon the condition of the rural population are found freely discussed in the settlement reports and interesting attempts are made to apply them to the inquiry in hand. Malthus and Adam Smith being quoted in favour of or against certain propositions. Every student of economics would feel interested in the presentation of facts and the formulation of conclusions seen is determined by them. I do not propose the fate of millions of cultivators and others in the settlement reports specially because the fate of millions of cultivators and others is deermined by them. I do not propose relation between land revenue and the material condition of the people and about the as a source of State income. It is sufficient to point out that there is much more involved in the settlement inquiries than appears to a superficial observer, and that for this reason, it will conduce to immense public advantage if they are supplemented by further investigation and outside non-officials and officials, are admitted to participation in the work of study.

A FEW ILLUSTRATIONS.

I shall give a few illustrations taken from various settlement reports published within recent years. The Assistant Collector of the Eastern Division of the Poona District writing in August, 1909, tried to establish the proposition that the high prices which had ruled in the tract under report did not benefit the bulk of the cultivators as at first sight might be thought. He observed:—"It is true that irrigators have ben so benefited, as they have every year assured crop outturns. Others cultivators, however, the vast majority, have, it can safely be said, not benefited at all. When the cultivator has either no crop or a poor crop just sufficient to maintain his family as has happened in the majority of years since 1895-96, high prices confer no benefit on him. They are indeed only the index of the scantiness of crop out-turn. Labourers are now as a class well off. But the cultivating owners of land in unirrigated villages who pay the Government assessment, are as a class in a crippled condition compared with 1895-96, owing to the combined effects of bad seasons, scarcity and dearness of cattle and dearness of labour." (Selections from the Records of the Government of Bombay, D XX.—New Series). This view of the Assistant Collector about high prices was repeated in the case of Indapur Taluka and did not meet with the approval of Government; and in their Resolution, dated 2nd November, 1911, they remarked:—"Government cannot, however, accept Mr. Brander's conclusion that the recent high level of prices is simply due to crop failure, local or general, nor the assertion that the cultivators have lost rather than benefited by the high prices. The causes and the nature of the rise in prices are problems of an infinitely intricate character, but it is certain that on the whole high prices of agricultural produce enrich and do not impoverish the cultivator." (Selections from Government Records, No. D. XVI.—New series.) Here Government was clearly arguing in favour of a theory flatly contradicted by the facts cited by the settlement officer. An interesting point was raised by the Collecter of Poona in forwarding the above report and related to the enhancement of the rate of certain villages from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-2, proposed on the sole ground that they were near a railway station and got much carting to do. The Collector contended that it was doubtful whether proximity to a railway station and the consequent demand for labour, in itself could be considered a good ground for enhancing agricultural assessments. The demand for labour would on the other hand, enhance wages and diminish agricultural profits, and their proximity to the railway would be considered by the agriculturists as an unmixed blessing, the villages generally having little to export.

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ECONOMICAL CONFERENCE.

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obtained a few years later. On this, the Commissioner, C. D. remarked:—"Mr. Brander is in favour of a short guarantee but Government is not a mere money-making landlord and there are many important considerations that make it a sound policy to give a long guarantee." The comment of another official on this was:—"It is, I believe, a fact that the finances of Government now-a-days are so strained that it is a matter of great difficulty after providing for ordinary, recurring charges to find a surplus for meeting urgent and recognised wants. Under such circumstances, a Government which in justice to the general taxpayer and in the true interests of the country at large wisely husbands its principal asset, need not be afraid of the reproach of being a mere money-making landlord." Settlement reports on some of the talukas date from 1839 and farther back and give us a continuous history of the economic development of those areas extending over three generations. Captain Wingate in writing about the condition of the people in the Sholapur District in 1839, found in it a demonstration of the population theory of Malthus whom he quoted in his report. He wrote:—"Notwithstanding the scanty population and abundance of unoccupied fertile land, we find that the means of subsistence are obtained with difficulty, that the exertions of even the laborious and industrious cultivator do not always avail in enabling him to preserve his position and rarely indeed to better it.

SETTLEMENT ENQUIRIES.

A further interesting illustration of the important problems involved in settlement inquiries, is furnished by the reports upon some of the talukas of the Kanara Collectorate recently published, which may be taken as typical for our present purpose. The villages in Karwar taluka, which were the subject of investigation in 1908, had been originally settled at different dates between 1869 and 1872. The report starts with a description of the boundaries, physical features and soils of the taluka and proceeds to give an account of the communications, markets, trade and fairs. The export trade in rice is reduced to one-half in the course of thirty years while the imports have considerably risen. The population has increased by 22.4 per cent. in 20 years being 58,460, in 1901. The birth and the death rates are 31.6 and 22.6 per mille respectively. Primary education has made great strides. The majority of the population are agriculturists and there are no manufactures, a large number, 4,648, being fishermen Of a total agricultural population of 56.66 per cent., 34.63 per cent. cultivate themselves. Rent is generally in kind and there is a certain amount of rack-renting. The gross yield of rice land is from 18 to 22 khandis of paddy per acre. The occupied area at the introduction of the survey was 32,098 acres assessed at Rs. 1,08,779 which stands now at 31,361 acres assessed at Rs. 1,05,924. The agricultural stock is not satisfactory. Prices have risen in an unaccountable way. The rice lands are leased at 4 to 5 times the assessment on the average. The revenue history of the taluka is, on the whole, good. There is a tendency on the part of Government servants to settle in Karwar on their retirement. This has enhanced the value of land, both for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes, to an extravagant figure, Rs. 600 being given for the best rice land. The settlement officer concludes that when all is said on the other side, the taluka shows signs of progress, and can stand an increase of assessment, amounting, after some regrouping, to 7.8 per cent.

Here we have a record of facts and tendencies of the most absorbing interest, which ought to prove attractive to the economic thinker. I must, however, resist the temptation of commenting on them here and would only state that if the information is supplemented with facts and figures as to certain other matters bearing upon the moral and material condition of the people and by personal observation and study on the spot, the results are bound to be more instructive and fruitful. The questions relating to trade, high prices, rack-renting and the absence of industries in the above instance, affect the well-being of a population exceeding half a lakh and ought to engage the anxious attention of the student and the economic and social reformer. They did not fail, as a matter of fact, to be noticed by the Collector, the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, S. D. The Collector strongly recommended the restoration to the people of certain forest privileges of which they had been deprived to the detriment of the efficiency of agriculture. He contended that high prices in a taluka which was mainly agricultural and had to import rice for feeding the population, could not be regarded as a blessing except to a few big landlords. The subletting value of land in certain areas was unnaturally high and there was a certain amount of rack-renting. The Collector, therefore, while accepting the facts presented by the settlement officer, did not agree with him as to his conclusions. The Settlement Commissioner did not accept the view of the Collector and pronounced, with respect to the effect of high prices upon the cultivators, that "individual holders of land must benefit from high prices to the extent of their produce; in fact, the 'haves' must gain at the expense of the 'havenots'." In their Resolution on this, Government observed:—"They also consider that the high prices of land are due to the pressure of the population, that the same cause accounts for the high rents and that there is a distinct danger that, as suggested by the Settlement Commissioner, any material increase of assessments may fall on the tenants." These remarks drew forth from Mr. G. Monteath, the Collector of Canara, in 1913, a spirited reply in which an attempt was made to show (First Revision Settlement of Honavar Taluka, Government selections, No. DLVI—New series) that the orders contained in the above resolution were based upon incorrect premises, that there was no rack-renting and that the high prices of land were not due to the pressure of the population.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS' ENQUIRIES

I hope I need not multiply instances to prove how questions of the most vital importance to the rural population and, therefore, to the country in general, are raised, discussed and disposed of in the course of settlement inquiries. Economists can not afford to stand aside and allow these problems of material development and State policy to pass unnoticed. They should not be deterred by the fear of trenching upon what is regarded as the revenue officers' domain. I should wish a body like this Economic Conference to take the lead in advocating the course I am suggesting here. It has been already made clear that enquiry into the condition of individual villages has its value, and a study of larger areas must be undertaken to supplement such investigation, not to supersede it. From the remarks the Hon. Sir Claude Hill made in the Supreme Legislative Council, there is no doubt that the Supreme Government will suggest to the Provincial Goverunments the idea of causing economic inquiries to be held in particular areas. I venture to submit that this Conference should urge the extreme desirability of associating outside and non-official workers in the field of economics, in the proposed inquiries wherever and whenever ordered by Provincial Governments. I have further to urge this kind of collaboration in all settlement and other economic enquiries that are officially made as a matter of administrative routine. This may strike some as an extravagant proposal, but in view of the constitutional reforms that are imminent, the proposition is perfectly feasible and the adoption of the suggestion is absolutely necessary. Small committees, consisting of experienced revenue officials and independent economic inquiries, may be appointed to examine the conditions prevailing in certain areas to begin with, or still better, should be attached to the ordinary revenue administration machinery to render its work more productive. To sum up. (1) Investigation of economic conditions prevailing in large areas like taluks and districts should be carried on along with the intensive study of isolated typical villages, in order to ascertain the dynamics of rural life, undergoing a rapid change. (2) A lot of this kind of work is already being done by revenue officials and a large establishment is maintained by the State for collecting facts and reporting upon them. (3) Advantage may well be taken of the existing official machinery, and revenue officials and outside students may cooperate to make the economic inquiries more comprehensive, suggestive and fruitful. (4) It seems that Provincial Governments will be called upon to order special inquiries into the material condition of rural areas, in the near future, and in this and in the normal work of investigation carried on by district and other officials, capable students from outside should be associated. These arrangements will result in incalculable benefit to all parties. (5) This is a question in which students of economics are as much interested as Government and people; and the Economic Conference will only be doing its duty if it takes up the suggestion and presses it on the attention of every one concerned in the material well-being of the people at large.

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